

No 61,209

Sadat's killers executed

Five Muslim fundamentalists were executed in Egypt for the assassination of President Sadat, hours after their pleas for mercy had been rejected by President Mubarak. Two who had military status were shot by a firing squad and three civilians were hanged at a military base outside Cairo. **Page 4**

Takeover after savings panic

The United States Government has seized control of one of the country's biggest savings and loans associations after nervous savers withdrew more than \$70m in a week. The move, reminiscent of the 1930s, has been described as "nationalisation". **Page 11**

Mailer protégé sentenced

Jack Henry Abbott, the criminal who became Norman Mailer's protégé, was sentenced in New York to 15 years to life imprisonment for stabbing to death a 22-year-old waiter with whom he had an argument. **Page 11**

Warsaw protest

Lecturers and students at Warsaw University are protesting against the dismissal of Professor Henryk Samsonowicz as rector. The fact that this may herald a toughening of the Polish leadership's policy towards universities. **Page 5**

Teachers split

The National Union of Teachers voted against corporal punishment in schools, while the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers favoured its use at teachers' discretion. **Back page**

Flags for Queen

Ottawa was decked with flags to celebrate the arrival of the Queen to proclaim the breaking of Canada's final constitutional link with Britain. **Page 5**

Family relief

President Reagan has proposed a controversial and costly programme of tax relief for families whose children attend private and religious schools. **Page 5**

Mellish at risk

Mr Robert Mellish, MP for Southwark, Bermondsey, could be expelled from the Labour Party as a result of moves now set in motion. **Page 2**

Pope's talks

There will be no significant reduction in the time the Pope spends in discussion with church leaders at Canterbury, despite reports that it would be halved. **Page 2**

Thames site

Eight models for the £200m development at Vauxhall bridge on the south bank of the Thames in London went on public show. **Page 3**

TV actor dies

Arthur Lowe, the actor best remembered for his role in the television series *Dad's Army*, died at Birmingham General Hospital yesterday after a stroke. **Page 6**

Borg to qualify

Bjorn Borg was told last night he has to qualify for Wimbledon if he wishes to play in the Championships beginning June 21. **Page 6**

Preview

In Preview: The Times entertainment lift-out guide, this week: London's repertory cinemas, the BRM roars again at Silverstone, Jacobi and Cusack at Stratford-upon-Avon.

Leader page, 7
Letters: On cricket in South Africa, from the President of the South African Cricket Union; trade union law, from Mr A. J. P. Doyle; Church government, from Mr Frank Field, MP.

Leading articles: Middle East, Nuclear weapons; Features, page 6
How poor nations are missing out on the sea's riches: home truths from the South Atlantic, by David Watt; hibernation for humans? Gbituary, page 8
Mr Arthur Lowe, Mr Terence Parry.

Home News	2, 3	Events	24
Overseas	4, 5	Laurie cartoon	15
Arts	8, 14	Metamorphosis	15
Arts	9	Science	12
Business	10-15	Sport	16-17
Chess	16	TV & Radio	19
Comet	17	Theatre, etc.	19
Crossword	20	Weather	20
Diary	6	Wills	8

Thatcher puts off break after naval alert

By George Clark

With the possibility that the Argentine Government may provoke a naval engagement with British submarines in the Maritime Exclusion Zone around the Falkland Islands in the next 24 hours, Mrs Thatcher cancelled plans to travel to Chequers last night for a period of relaxation.

The mood of Ministers and officials in Whitehall changed dramatically during the day, after reliable reports had been received from intelligence sources that units of the Argentine Navy were preparing to put to sea.

Mrs Thatcher crossed from Downing Street to the Department of Defence to get an up-to-date briefing on the situation from the Chiefs of Staff and remained there for two and a half hours. She was accompanied by Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary, and Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary.

Later at Downing Street, she had talks with other Ministers, and then left it known that she would not be going to Chequers after all. She wanted to remain in London to receive information direct from the blockading zone.

A suspicion in Whitehall that the Argentine Government might send naval units to sea, and order them to sail along the edge of the prohibited zone.

Earlier in the day, Whitehall officials were taking a more relaxed view of the crisis, referring to a "hull" in diplomatic and military activity while Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, flew from Washington to Buenos Aires with "new ideas" for a peaceful settlement.

What the "ideas" were, no one would disclose. The one firm, consistent line coming from Downing Street was that Mr Haig knew, without doubt, that Mrs Thatcher and the British Government would not consider any diplomatic solution until the Argentine invaders had completely withdrawn from the Falkland Islands.

There are signs that some MPs would not reject the idea of a United Nations peace-keeping force replacing the Argentine when they got out, but the Government is not willing to consider it. British sovereignty must be restored before any other solution can be contemplated, Ministers said.

During the discussions at the Department of Defence, it was agreed that more merchant ships would be chartered if the need arose.

When the Prime Minister returned to Downing Street it was clear that the "hull" had been replaced by an alert, and all Ministers are remaining in close touch with Downing Street in case emergency ministerial meetings are called.

There was great anxiety in Government circles about the impression being given in some reports that Mrs Thatcher and other Ministers were angry with the United States Government for not imposing economic sanctions on Argentina.

It was emphasised that if Mr Haig is effectively to continue his role as "honest broker" he has to retain the confidence of both sides in the dispute, and that the British Government is grateful to him.

It was being pointed out that the United States has imposed an arms embargo, and is firm in its defence of democracy, and that there can be no doubt in the minds of the Argentine rulers that, if the peace effort fails, the weight of the economic and trade sanctions which the United States could impose would be crippling.

What Ministers think and say about the actions and words of Mrs Jean Kirkpatrick, the United States Ambassador to the United Nations, is another matter. One Minister said: "Her appearance at the dinner party with the Argentinians was deplorable. We are not impressed by her performance at all."

Ministers said they had to accept that it must be for the United States Government to judge what it could or should not do in order to carry out the role it had chosen.

The possible sailing of more units of the Argentine Navy in the general direction of the Falkland Islands was announced by the Ministry of Defence last night. Later reports that they had already left were not immediately confirmed in London (Henry Stanhope writes).

British naval intelligence does not expect them to cross into the 200-mile zone (MEZ) established around the islands by hunter-killer submarines last Monday. A spokesman, quoting "some indications" of imminent naval movements in Argentina, said Whitehall could only speculate on their intentions.

The gravity of the crisis was reflected in the briefing given by the Chiefs of Staff to the Prime Minister and other Ministers. It is also clear that a call-up of the reserves is under review, though "no decision" is thought to be imminent.

The Ministry of Defence still refuse to confirm Argentine claims that two 30-foot police patrol craft had broken through the MEZ on Wednesday night and reached Port Stanley.

Earlier Argentine publicity about the exploits of their patrol boats has already been disputed by the Ministry.

On the other hand, a Ministry statement last night to the effect that no "major" warship had yet broken the Royal Navy's blockade, was in itself significant. Officials agreed that "major" would not usually describe a patrol boat.

Two indisputable major warships, an Argentine frigate and a destroyer, remain at sea, as they have all the time, without crossing the forbidden line.

Rumours about trouble on HMS Hermes, the 23,000-ton carrier, and flagship of the Royal Navy's task force have been denied by the Ministry of Defence.

But most of the party was in a subdued mood after the 11 hours 30 minutes flight from Brazil, where they had travelled after being flown from the Falklands to Montevideo.

Mr Baker said: "Morale amongst Falkland Islanders is very good indeed. Morale amongst the occupying forces I'm not so sure about."

"My main impression among the young soldiers is that they are very upset because they are not received with open arms which they were led to believe they would be."

Continued on back page, col 2



Mr Ronald Lamb, the Falklands chief of police, holds up a pebble on the beach where the Argentine invaders landed as he arrives at Gatwick. Mr Rex Hunt, Governor of the Falklands, (right) greets the islanders.

Falklands invaders go begging for food

By David Hewson

Mr Dick Baker, the expelled Chief Secretary of the Falklands, said yesterday when he arrived in Britain that Argentine soldiers on the islands were so hungry they had taken to begging for food.

He told reporters at Gatwick Airport after flying in with 30 exiled Falklanders: "They came to the doors, they came to the doors, they told me in sign language what they wanted."

"They looked very miserable. People are giving them food, as we did. As your own son standing there." They had to start to kill sheep.

Half of the group which arrived in Britain yesterday had been expelled by the Argentines. The rest had left for family or medical reasons. Mr Rex Hunt, the exiled governor who was ordered out shortly after the invasion, met the party at the airport and was given an emotional welcome.

Mr Ronald Lamb, the chief constable, stepped off the aircraft holding a pebble from the invasion beach and said that he wanted to return to pick up another. A woman islander threw her arms around Mr Hunt and asked when she would be able to go back to her home.

But most of the party was in a subdued mood after the 11 hours 30 minutes flight from Brazil, where they had travelled after being flown from the Falklands to Montevideo.

Mr Baker said: "Morale amongst Falkland Islanders is very good indeed. Morale amongst the occupying forces I'm not so sure about."

"My main impression among the young soldiers is that they are very upset because they are not received with open arms which they were led to believe they would be."

Continued on back page, col 2

27 years for the Terence May gang

By David Nicholson-Lord

Ten young blacks were sentenced to a total of 27 years and six months in prison or detention at the Central Criminal Court yesterday for their part in a night of violence in Thornton Heath, south London, last year which culminated in the stabbing to death of a disabled white youth.

The sentences, which included one of eight years for manslaughter on Ronald Pilgrim, aged 24, and one of the leaders of the riot, were greeted with crying and gasps of disbelief from the crowded public gallery filled with defendants' relatives.

Pilgrim's common-law wife was removed from the gallery screaming: "He is innocent." On his way out of the dock, Pilgrim called Mr Justice Farquharson a "dirty bastard."

Garry Huggins, aged 23, was jailed for five years for riot. The judge described him as the "mastermind" of an attack on public house in Thornton Heath. "You set off a train of violence that night that culminated in that dreadful tragedy," the judge said.

Mr Justice Farquharson told the defendants that he accepted they suffered provocation and insults from whites in the days before the attack, and they also had to face prejudice because of their colour. But the revenge they took on innocent people was "out of all proportion."

He added: "I entirely reject any suggestion that you are justified in any way in what you did."

The ten, aged from 16 to 24, had been found guilty of 16 charges of riot, five of affray and one of the manslaughter of Terence May, aged 19. The sentences

came after a trial which lasted more than seven weeks, cost an estimated £500,000 and was described by the judge as "shot through with malice and racial hatred."

It also set a new record for the length of a jury retirement of eight nights and nine days, and made legal history by hearing verdicts over Easter, the first time this is thought to have happened at the court since its establishment in 1834.

The sentences followed a plea for leniency by Mr Rudi Narayan, the leading black defence counsel, on the ground that the judge had an historic opportunity to improve worsening race relations in Britain.

Mr Narayan said the blacks had acted in self-defence in a "natural and spontaneous uprising" against humiliating attacks by fascist hoodlums.

Earlier yesterday, two on whom the jury could not reach majority verdicts were acquitted after the Crown decided against retrial. David Collins, aged 19, was cleared of murder and Robert Reid, aged 18, of riot. The jury reached 22 of 24 verdicts but found no one guilty of murder.

Other sentences: Pilgrim, five years for riot and affray, to run concurrently with the manslaughter sentence; Collins, four years concurrently for riot and affray; Garnett Hanson, aged 16, two years detention concurrently for riot and affray; Dwight Lewis, 18, two years for riot; Joel Wright, 18, and Patrick Taylor, 19, three years concurrently for riot and affray; Paul Brown, 18, and Norman Dawkins, 15, borstal training for riot; Derek Chambers, six months for riot.

Background, page 2

Leading article, page 7

Israeli soldier cleared of one Muslim killing

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, April 15

Israeli police sources confirmed today that only one of the two Muslims killed during Sunday's shooting on the holy Temple Mount in Jerusalem could have been shot by the prime suspect, Mr Allan Goodman, an Israeli soldier now in custody.

The police investigators' findings follow claims by local Arab leaders that other gunmen may have been involved in the shootings which caused an Arab eurore throughout the occupied territories and many parts of the Muslim world. It has been reported that thousands of rounds of ammunition were fired in the area on Sunday.

The police sources base their findings on the place where the second victim, Mr Jihad Ibrahim Bader, aged 21, was standing when he was hit in the chest by a single bullet. It is also believed that he was killed sometime after Mr Goodman had emptied his M16 rifle of ammunition and been apprehended by the security forces.

According to Mr Bader's family, he fell wounded in Souk Al-Kattanin opposite the main entrance to the Dome of the Rock at about 10.30 am, while Mr Goodman was apprehended almost an hour earlier.

As yet, the police have not released details about the

type of weapon used to kill Mr Bader. But Israeli radio reported today that detectives had discovered that six of the Palestinians wounded on the Temple Mount were not hit by bullets fired from Mr Goodman's automatic rifle.

Earlier this week, members of the Higher Muslim Council claimed that an investigation of the damage done to the Dome of the Rock by some 100 bullets showed that they had not only been fired from the west, the direction from which Mr Goodman approached the building with his rifle blazing.

Mr Anwar Nusseibeh, a former Jordanian Defence Minister, said that bullets had also been fired from the south-west and the south-east, the direction of the Jewish quarter of the Old City and the Mount of Olives.

The new evidence has been embarrassing to the Israeli government, which has been at pains to emphasize that the fatal shooting was the work of one mentally deranged man.

Israeli radio reported that members of the security forces had fired in the air for a whole hour in order to drive back Arab mobs on the Temple Mount after the original attack. Investigators were said to have recovered some 3,000 cartridges

Railmen in crisis talks over job cuts

By Donald Macintyre

The three rail unions are to hold a two-day crisis meeting with British Rail next month to discuss the network's future in the light of figures forecasting a £165m group trading loss for 1982, given by the board yesterday.

Sir Peter Parker, British Rail chairman, yesterday told the unions that two thirds of the loss would directly result from the crippling strikes earlier in the year during the train drivers' dispute.

He said the board was seeking to shed 5,000 jobs in BR's 13 railway workshops by 1986 to reduce spare capacity. Unions expect BR to announce plans to close three of four of the workshops. Urgent talks are to begin on the issue soon.

Board members made clear yesterday that they would not discuss the unions' annual pay claim, for "substantial" rises close to the inflation rate, until the flexible rostering issue at the heart of the train drivers' dispute was settled.

Lord McCarthy's tribunal is reviewing the dispute, which arose from the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen's refusal to accept an end to their eight-hour day, but is not expected to report this month.

Union leaders, impatient for firm commitments on electrification from Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, have also been told that the minister is not prepared to discuss rail investment with the unions until the dispute is resolved.

The engineering workshops surplus results partly from new technology and partly from the recession and the failure to win adequate export orders. BR estimates that by the end of this year it will have 3,500 more men than it needs.

The losses will be in addition to the 7,000 posts BR intends to cut this year as part of its overall programme to reduce jobs by 35,000 from 1980 to 1985.

Sir Peter told the unions bluntly yesterday that, while some progress had been made in recovering freight business lost during the Aslef dispute, BR had been less successful on the passenger and parcels side. The 1982 loss is likely to be more than three times that for 1981, which although not yet published is understood to be less than £50m.

Mr Sidney Weighell, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, said last night that Sir Peter had seen the difficulty of avoiding conflict. "There is going to be a state-of-the-nation discussion so that if we are going to have to fight at least we will know what we are fighting about."

Photograph, back page

Beirut's gunmen herald a new feud

From Robert Fisk

Beirut, April 15

All night the shelling went on, from the Kurdish slums around Kantari in a great arc through the west of Beirut to the perimeter of the city's international airport, a belt of more than four miles in which the individual bombardments melted into a long roar of sound.

Every few minutes, behind the floodlit clock of the American University, a distant pink tracer bullet would move gracefully in front of the moon. The gunmen of Lebanon's historically repressed Shia Muslim community — there are almost a million in the country — were making their voice heard.

That, at least, was what many Lebanese concluded this morning as the city's gendarmes conducted one of the few tasks they are permitted to undertake with impunity: counting the dead. In Beirut and the countryside of southern Lebanon, 47 men and women had been killed in the Sidon mortuary 11 of the dead are civilians.

After months of rural conflict between Amal, the Shia militia movement, and its left-wing enemies, their complex battles had at last arrived in the Lebanese capital. But they came with a vengeance nobody expected. On the surface, the private armies were fighting for territory, while the Palestinians — it was said this morning, were trying to enforce a ceasefire, even if some of their guerrillas had become involved in the fighting.

No conflict begins in Lebanon without good reason, and it is significant that Mr Walid Jumblatt, the left-wing National Movement leader, has just called elections in west Beirut. His Druze militia and its allies — pro-Iraqis and Communists — are anxious to demonstrate some electoral control over the Muslim districts there.

It is not in Amal's interest to see its burgeoning political strength sapped by R. Jumblatt's little democracy. Long ignored by Lebanese governments but newly inspired by Ayatollah Khomeini's phoenix in Iran, the country's Shia Muslims intend to share some power in Lebanon that emerges from the civil wars.

In east Beirut, the Phalangists took some satisfaction from the battles, suggesting that Amal was directing its enmity towards the Palestinians rather than Mr Jumblatt's men. But it was no truth: the Palestine Liberation Organization is

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Castle may become study centre

Llanged Castle, one of the principal creations of the late Sir Clough Williams-Ellis, the architect who designed the Italianate Portmeirion village in Gwynedd, is on the brink of being purchased by a London-based company, Millennium, which plans to use the house as a centre for the arts and sciences and for conferences.

Llanged stands between Brecon and Builth Wells, Powys. There has been concern about the state of decay of the property, which has not been lived in by its owner, Mr Gerald Chichester, for some ten years. Mr Chichester was refused permission by Brecknock Borough Council to demolish the house because it is a listed property.

Mr Hugh Berger, a director of Millennium, said restoration might cost more than £400,000.

Bergman illness report denied



Reports that Miss Ingrid Bergman was gravely ill in London with a fresh outbreak of cancer were denied last night (Derek Barnett writes).

A reliable source said: "She is really okay." Miss Bergman, who is 66, has had two mastectomies, in 1974 and 1979.

□ In New York yesterday a spokesman for Miss Bergman's agent said the actress had spent a short time in hospital "but is now back home in London and feeling better."

Miss Bergman is aware of all the interest in her health and thanks everyone for their concern.

Correction

In the report on April 13 of the Plessey sit-in at Buzgate, the passage referring to political reaction should have read: "Mr Tam Dayrell, the local Labour MP, hailed the decision as a 'victory for the workers'."

Mr James Sillars, the Scottish National Party chairman, predicted that other threatened Scottish workers would follow the Plessey example.

Overseas selling prices

Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B 11.20; Canada C 2.50; Canarys P 1.25; Cyprus 500 mil; Denmark D 7.00; France F 7.00; Germany M 1.00; Greece G 1.00; Hong Kong HK 1.00; India IN 1.00; Ireland I 1.00; Israel IL 1.00; Japan Y 1.00; Lebanon L 1.00; Luxembourg L 1.00; Malaysia M 1.00; Mexico M 1.00; Monaco M 1.00; New Zealand NZ 1.00; Norway N 1.00; Portugal P 1.00; Saudi Arabia S 1.00; Singapore S 1.00; South Africa SA 1.00; Spain S 1.00; Sweden S 1.00; Switzerland S 1.00; Taiwan T 1.00; Thailand T 1.00; Turkey T 1.00; USA \$ 1.00; UAE Dir 7.00; Venezuela V 1.00.

Labour moves to expel 'rebel' Mellish

Moves that could lead to the expulsion from the Labour Party of Mr Robert Mellish, MP for Southwark, Bermondsey, were set in motion yesterday after his decision to back independent candidates in next month's local government elections.

Last night Mr David Hughes, Labour's national agent was considering evidence provided by Bermondsey's constituency party after the disclosure in *The Times* that Mr Mellish is backing three independents who are standing against official Labour candidates in the Riverside ward of Southwark, south-east London.

Mr Mellish, an MP for 36 years and a former Labour Chief Whip, confirmed yesterday that he had encouraged Mrs Coral Newell, a Labour councillor rejected as a party candidate, to stand as an independent in the elections for Southwark borough council.

He intends to spend for Mrs Newell, Mr James Patrick and Mrs Barbara Burgess, who are standing as independent Labour and Tenant candidates. Neither Mr Patrick nor Mrs Burgess is a member of the Labour Party.

Mr Mellish said yesterday he was backing Mrs Newell and her colleagues because "the three official Labour candidates are a load of rubbish." He added: "They were selected at a ward meeting in a manner, I consider was disgraceful. The meeting was packed with squatters."

"If I had not decided to give support to people like her I would have been held in contempt by local Bermondsey people. I do not care what Bermondsey Labour Party thinks, says or does."

A leaflet distributed to electors backing the three independents quotes Mr Mellish as giving them his support. Next week a letter from the MP will be sent out urging voters to support the trio.

A copy of the leaflet has been sent to Mr Hughes. He can recommend that an inquiry be set up, which could propose the expulsion of Mr Mellish from the party. A similar recommendation could be made by Lewisham West constituency Labour Party, which covers the area where Mr Mellish lives. Labour officials said yesterday.

Mr Donald Shiach, chairman of Bermondsey CLP, said yesterday: "We are astonished that Bob Mellish should take this decision."

Mrs Newell, who says she is on the middle-left of the Labour party, said yesterday she failed to be selected as Labour candidate because she had not joined the blacklisting of Mr John O'Grady, the right-wing Labour leader of Southwark council.

She said she telephoned Mr Mellish asking for his advice about standing. "He told me immediately 'Stand as Independent Labour and I will support you. You go out under the real Labour flag, my girl!'"

She added: "He knew the position he was taking. He was putting his neck on the line."

Blunder to leave EEC, Ezra says

□ Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the National Council of the Gaelic League, said yesterday that it would be a "colossal blunder" if the United Kingdom withdrew from the European Community, and a great deal of work had to be done to persuade the Labour Party and the trade union movement to reverse the policy.

Sir Derek was addressing the Association of European Journalists in London.

Gaelic enthusiasts who have recently been defacing English language road signs in Scotland will draw some encouragement from the survey. Only a fifth of the Scots are against bilingual road signs, although there is no evidence of support for the actions of the spray-can vandals.

Scots want wider use of Gaelic, survey says

By Jonathan Wills

If the Scots had their way the Gaelic language would be widely used in schools, public life and broadcasting. That is the main conclusion of a study carried out for An Comunn Gàidhealach, the Gaelic society by Mr Kenneth MacKinnon and published in England yesterday by Hatfield Polytechnic, in Hertfordshire.

In a questionnaire completed by 1,117 people, Mr MacKinnon found that even in lowland areas more than half of his sample favoured official recognition for the language. The proportion rose to 82 per cent in the Western Isles, and the national figure for Scotland was 54 per cent.

Overwhelming support for Gaelic as part of the school curriculum came from the Gaelic-speaking areas, and nationally 70 per cent of respondents were in favour.

There appears to be less unanimity over Gaelic radio and television programmes. Support for more air-time sponsored by Phillips and Drew and the Greater London Council, opened in great expectation at County Hall yesterday (Harry Colombeck writes). Karpov, of the Soviet Union, pressed a Queen's side attack against Nigel Short, England's young hope. On other boards Mestel and Miles drew after 22 moves in the only game to

finish on the day. In the Geller (USSR) v Anderson (Sweden) contest each player was battling against isolated central pawns.

Timman (Holland) had a blocked position against Speelman, while in the Nunn (England) v Spassky, (USSR) game the Russian had some initiative on the king side. Seirawan (US) and Portisch (Hungary) were also locked in against central pawns.

London's strongest ever chess gathering, the tournament sponsored by Phillips and Drew and the Greater London Council, opened in great expectation at County Hall yesterday (Harry Colombeck writes). Karpov, of the Soviet Union, pressed a Queen's side attack against Nigel Short, England's young hope. On other boards Mestel and Miles drew after 22 moves in the only game to

finish on the day. In the Geller (USSR) v Anderson (Sweden) contest each player was battling against isolated central pawns.

Timman (Holland) had a blocked position against Speelman, while in the Nunn (England) v Spassky, (USSR) game the Russian had some initiative on the king side. Seirawan (US) and Portisch (Hungary) were also locked in against central pawns.

London's strongest ever chess gathering, the tournament sponsored by Phillips and Drew and the Greater London Council, opened in great expectation at County Hall yesterday (Harry Colombeck writes). Karpov, of the Soviet Union, pressed a Queen's side attack against Nigel Short, England's young hope. On other boards Mestel and Miles drew after 22 moves in the only game to

finish on the day. In the Geller (USSR) v Anderson (Sweden) contest each player was battling against isolated central pawns.

Timman (Holland) had a blocked position against Speelman, while in the Nunn (England) v Spassky, (USSR) game the Russian had some initiative on the king side. Seirawan (US) and Portisch (Hungary) were also locked in against central pawns.

London's strongest ever chess gathering, the tournament sponsored by Phillips and Drew and the Greater London Council, opened in great expectation at County Hall yesterday (Harry Colombeck writes). Karpov, of the Soviet Union, pressed a Queen's side attack against Nigel Short, England's young hope. On other boards Mestel and Miles drew after 22 moves in the only game to

finish on the day. In the Geller (USSR) v Anderson (Sweden) contest each player was battling against isolated central pawns.

Timman (Holland) had a blocked position against Speelman, while in the Nunn (England) v Spassky, (USSR) game the Russian had some initiative on the king side. Seirawan (US) and Portisch (Hungary) were also locked in against central pawns.

London's strongest ever chess gathering, the tournament sponsored by Phillips and Drew and the Greater London Council, opened in great expectation at County Hall yesterday (Harry Colombeck writes). Karpov, of the Soviet Union, pressed a Queen's side attack against Nigel Short, England's young hope. On other boards Mestel and Miles drew after 22 moves in the only game to

finish on the day. In the Geller (USSR) v Anderson (Sweden) contest each player was battling against isolated central pawns.

Timman (Holland) had a blocked position against Speelman, while in the Nunn (England) v Spassky, (USSR) game the Russian had some initiative on the king side. Seirawan (US) and Portisch (Hungary) were also locked in against central pawns.

London's strongest ever chess gathering, the tournament sponsored by Phillips and Drew and the Greater London Council, opened in great expectation at County Hall yesterday (Harry Colombeck writes). Karpov, of the Soviet Union, pressed a Queen's side attack against Nigel Short, England's young hope. On other boards Mestel and Miles drew after 22 moves in the only game to

finish on the day. In the Geller (USSR) v Anderson (Sweden) contest each player was battling against isolated central pawns.

Timman (Holland) had a blocked position against Speelman, while in the Nunn (England) v Spassky, (USSR) game the Russian had some initiative on the king side. Seirawan (US) and Portisch (Hungary) were also locked in against central pawns.

London's strongest ever chess gathering, the tournament sponsored by Phillips and Drew and the Greater London Council, opened in great expectation at County Hall yesterday (Harry Colombeck writes). Karpov, of the Soviet Union, pressed a Queen's side attack against Nigel Short, England's young hope. On other boards Mestel and Miles drew after 22 moves in the only game to

finish on the day. In the Geller (USSR) v Anderson (Sweden) contest each player was battling against isolated central pawns.

Timman (Holland) had a blocked position against Speelman, while in the Nunn (England) v Spassky, (USSR) game the Russian had some initiative on the king side. Seirawan (US) and Portisch (Hungary) were also locked in against central pawns.

London's strongest ever chess gathering, the tournament sponsored by Phillips and Drew and the Greater London Council, opened in great expectation at County Hall yesterday (Harry Colombeck writes). Karpov, of the Soviet Union, pressed a Queen's side attack against Nigel Short, England's young hope. On other boards Mestel and Miles drew after 22 moves in the only game to

finish on the day. In the Geller (USSR) v Anderson (Sweden) contest each player was battling against isolated central pawns.

Timman (Holland) had a blocked position against Speelman, while in the Nunn (England) v Spassky, (USSR) game the Russian had some initiative on the king side. Seirawan (US) and Portisch (Hungary) were also locked in against central pawns.

London's strongest ever chess gathering, the tournament sponsored by Phillips and Drew and the Greater London Council, opened in great expectation at County Hall yesterday (Harry Colombeck writes). Karpov, of the Soviet Union, pressed a Queen's side attack against Nigel Short, England's young hope. On other boards Mestel and Miles drew after 22 moves in the only game to

finish on the day. In the Geller (USSR) v Anderson (Sweden) contest each player was battling against isolated central pawns.

Timman (Holland) had a blocked position against Speelman, while in the Nunn (England) v Spassky, (USSR) game the Russian had some initiative on the king side. Seirawan (US) and Portisch (Hungary) were also locked in against central pawns.

London's strongest ever chess gathering, the tournament sponsored by Phillips and Drew and the Greater London Council, opened in great expectation at County Hall yesterday (Harry Colombeck writes). Karpov, of the Soviet Union, pressed a Queen's side attack against Nigel Short, England's young hope. On other boards Mestel and Miles drew after 22 moves in the only game to

finish on the day. In the Geller (USSR) v Anderson (Sweden) contest each player was battling against isolated central pawns.

Timman (Holland) had a blocked position against Speelman, while in the Nunn (England) v Spassky, (USSR) game the Russian had some initiative on the king side. Seirawan (US) and Portisch (Hungary) were also locked in against central pawns.

London's strongest ever chess gathering, the tournament sponsored by Phillips and Drew and the Greater London Council, opened in great expectation at County Hall yesterday (Harry Colombeck writes). Karpov, of the Soviet Union, pressed a Queen's side attack against Nigel Short, England's young hope. On other boards Mestel and Miles drew after 22 moves in the only game to

finish on the day. In the Geller (USSR) v Anderson (Sweden) contest each player was battling against isolated central pawns.

Timman (Holland) had a blocked position against Speelman, while in the Nunn (England) v Spassky, (USSR) game the Russian had some initiative on the king side. Seirawan (US) and Portisch (Hungary) were also locked in against central pawns.

London's strongest ever chess gathering, the tournament sponsored by Phillips and Drew and the Greater London Council, opened in great expectation at County Hall yesterday (Harry Colombeck writes). Karpov, of the Soviet Union, pressed a Queen's side attack against Nigel Short, England's young hope. On other boards Mestel and Miles drew after 22 moves in the only game to

finish on the day. In the Geller (USSR) v Anderson (Sweden) contest each player was battling against isolated central pawns.

Timman (Holland) had a blocked position against Speelman, while in the Nunn (England) v Spassky, (USSR) game the Russian had some initiative on the king side. Seirawan (US) and Portisch (Hungary) were also locked in against central pawns.

London's strongest ever chess gathering, the tournament sponsored by Phillips and Drew and the Greater London Council, opened in great expectation at County Hall yesterday (Harry Colombeck writes). Karpov, of the Soviet Union, pressed a Queen's side attack against Nigel Short, England's young hope. On other boards Mestel and Miles drew after 22 moves in the only game to

finish on the day. In the Geller (USSR) v Anderson (Sweden) contest each player was battling against isolated central pawns.

Timman (Holland) had a blocked position against Speelman, while in the Nunn (England) v Spassky, (USSR) game the Russian had some initiative on the king side. Seirawan (US) and Portisch (Hungary) were also locked in against central pawns.

London's strongest ever chess gathering, the tournament sponsored by Phillips and Drew and the Greater London Council, opened in great expectation at County Hall yesterday (Harry Colombeck writes). Karpov, of the Soviet Union, pressed a Queen's side attack against Nigel Short, England's young hope. On other boards Mestel and Miles drew after 22 moves in the only game to

finish on the day. In the Geller (USSR) v Anderson (Sweden) contest each player was battling against isolated central pawns.

Timman (Holland) had a blocked position against Speelman, while in the Nunn (England) v Spassky, (USSR) game the Russian had some initiative on the king side. Seirawan (US) and Portisch (Hungary) were also locked in against central pawns.

London's strongest ever chess gathering, the tournament sponsored by Phillips and Drew and the Greater London Council, opened in great expectation at County Hall yesterday (Harry Colombeck writes). Karpov, of the Soviet Union, pressed a Queen's side attack against Nigel Short, England's young hope. On other boards Mestel and Miles drew after 22 moves in the only game to

finish on the day. In the Geller (USSR) v Anderson (Sweden) contest each player was battling against isolated central pawns.

Timman (Holland) had a blocked position against Speelman, while in the Nunn (England) v Spassky, (USSR) game the Russian had some initiative on the king side. Seirawan (US) and Portisch (Hungary) were also locked in against central pawns.

London's strongest ever chess gathering, the tournament sponsored by Phillips and Drew and the Greater London Council, opened in great expectation at County Hall yesterday (Harry Colombeck writes). Karpov, of the Soviet Union, pressed a Queen's side attack against Nigel Short, England's young hope. On other boards Mestel and Miles drew after 22 moves in the only game to

finish on the day. In the Geller (USSR) v Anderson (Sweden) contest each player was battling against isolated central pawns.

Timman (Holland) had a blocked position against Speelman, while in the Nunn (England) v Spassky, (USSR) game the Russian had some initiative on the king side. Seirawan (US) and Portisch (Hungary) were also locked in against central pawns.

London's strongest ever chess gathering, the tournament sponsored by Phillips and Drew and the Greater London Council, opened in great expectation at County Hall yesterday (Harry Colombeck writes). Karpov, of the Soviet Union, pressed a Queen's side attack against Nigel Short, England's young hope. On other boards Mestel and Miles drew after 22 moves in the only game to

finish on the day. In the Geller (USSR) v Anderson (Sweden) contest each player was battling against isolated central pawns.

Timman (Holland) had a blocked position against Speelman, while in the Nunn (England) v Spassky, (USSR) game the Russian had some initiative on the king side. Seirawan (US) and Portisch (Hungary) were also locked in against central pawns.

London's strongest ever chess gathering, the tournament sponsored by Phillips and Drew and the Greater London Council, opened in great expectation at County Hall yesterday (Harry Colombeck writes). Karpov, of the Soviet Union, pressed a Queen's side attack against Nigel Short, England's young hope. On other boards Mestel and Miles drew after 22 moves in the only game to

finish on the day. In the Geller (USSR) v Anderson (Sweden) contest each player was battling against isolated central pawns.

Timman (Holland) had a blocked position against Speelman, while in the Nunn (England) v Spassky, (USSR) game the Russian had some initiative on the king side. Seirawan (US) and Portisch (Hungary) were also locked in against central pawns.

London's strongest ever chess gathering, the tournament sponsored by Phillips and Drew and the Greater London Council, opened in great expectation at County Hall yesterday (Harry Colombeck writes). Karpov, of the Soviet Union, pressed a Queen's side attack against Nigel Short, England's young hope. On other boards Mestel and Miles drew after 22 moves in the only game to

finish on the day. In the Geller (USSR) v Anderson (Sweden) contest each player was battling against isolated central pawns.

Timman (Holland) had a blocked position against Speelman, while in the Nunn (England) v Spassky, (USSR) game the Russian had some initiative on the king side. Seirawan (US) and Portisch (Hungary) were also locked in against central pawns.

London's strongest ever chess gathering, the tournament sponsored by Phillips and Drew and the Greater London Council, opened in great expectation at County Hall yesterday (Harry Colombeck writes). Karpov, of the Soviet Union, pressed a Queen's side attack against Nigel Short, England's young hope. On other boards Mestel and Miles drew after 22 moves in the only game to

finish on the day. In the Geller (USSR) v Anderson (Sweden) contest each player was battling against isolated central pawns.

Timman (Holland) had a blocked position against Speelman, while in the Nunn (England) v Spassky, (USSR) game the Russian had some initiative on the king side. Seirawan (US) and Portisch (Hungary) were also locked in against central pawns.

London's strongest ever chess gathering, the tournament sponsored by Phillips and Drew and the Greater London Council, opened in great expectation at County Hall yesterday (Harry Colombeck writes). Karpov, of the Soviet Union, pressed a Queen's side attack against Nigel Short, England's young hope. On other boards Mestel and Miles drew after 22 moves in the only game to

finish on the day. In the Geller (USSR) v Anderson (Sweden) contest each player was battling against isolated central pawns.

Timman (Holland) had a blocked position against Speelman, while in the Nunn (England) v Spassky, (USSR) game the Russian had some initiative on the king side. Seirawan (US) and Portisch (Hungary) were also locked in against central pawns.

London's strongest ever chess gathering, the tournament sponsored by Phillips and Drew and the Greater London Council, opened in great expectation at County Hall yesterday (Harry Colombeck writes). Karpov, of the Soviet Union, pressed a Queen's side attack against Nigel Short, England's young hope. On other boards Mestel and Miles drew after 22 moves in the only game to

finish on the day. In the Geller (USSR) v Anderson (Sweden) contest each player was battling against isolated central pawns.

Timman (Holland) had a blocked position against Speelman, while in the Nunn (England) v Spassky, (USSR) game the Russian had some initiative on the king side. Seirawan (US) and Portisch (Hungary) were also locked in against central pawns.

London's strongest ever chess gathering, the tournament sponsored by Phillips and Drew and the Greater London Council, opened in great expectation at County Hall yesterday (Harry Colombeck writes). Karpov, of the Soviet Union, pressed a Queen's side attack against Nigel Short, England's young hope. On other boards Mestel and Miles drew after 22 moves in the only game to

finish on the day. In the Geller (USSR) v Anderson (Sweden) contest each player was battling against isolated central pawns.

Timman (Holland) had a blocked position against Speelman, while in the Nunn (England) v Spassky, (USSR) game the Russian had some initiative on the king side. Seirawan (US) and Portisch (Hungary) were also locked in against central pawns.

London's strongest ever chess gathering, the tournament sponsored by Phillips and Drew and the Greater London Council, opened in great expectation at County Hall yesterday (Harry Colombeck writes). Karpov, of the Soviet Union, pressed a Queen's side attack against Nigel Short, England's young hope. On other boards Mestel and Miles drew after 22 moves in the only game to

finish on the day. In the Geller (USSR) v Anderson (Sweden) contest each player was battling against isolated central pawns.



Anatoly Karpov, the world champion, pressing his attack against Nigel Short in London yesterday.

Karpov in London contest

London's strongest ever chess gathering, the tournament sponsored by Phillips and Drew and the Greater London Council, opened in great expectation at County Hall yesterday (Harry Colombeck writes). Karpov, of the Soviet Union, pressed a Queen's side attack against Nigel Short, England's young hope. On other boards Mestel and Miles drew after 22 moves in the only game to

finish on the day. In the Geller (USSR) v Anderson (Sweden) contest each player was battling against isolated central pawns.

Timman (Holland) had a blocked position against Speelman, while in the Nunn (England) v Spassky, (USSR) game the Russian had some initiative on the king side. Seirawan (US) and Portisch (Hungary) were also locked in against central pawns.

London's strongest ever chess gathering, the tournament sponsored by Phillips and Drew and the Greater London Council, opened in great expectation at County Hall yesterday (Harry Colombeck writes). Karpov, of the Soviet Union, pressed a Queen's side attack against Nigel Short, England's young hope. On other boards Mestel and Miles drew after 22 moves in the only game to

finish on the day. In the Geller (USSR) v Anderson (Sweden) contest each player was battling against isolated central pawns.

Timman (Holland) had a blocked position against Speelman, while in the Nunn (England) v Spassky, (USSR) game the Russian had some initiative on the king side. Seirawan (US) and Portisch (Hungary) were also locked in against central pawns.

London's strongest ever chess gathering, the tournament sponsored by Phillips and Drew and the Greater London Council, opened in great expectation at County Hall yesterday (Harry Colombeck writes). Karpov, of the Soviet Union, pressed a Queen's side attack against Nigel Short, England's young hope. On other boards Mestel and Miles drew after 22 moves in the only game to

finish on the day. In the Geller (USSR) v Anderson (Sweden) contest each player was battling against isolated central pawns.

Timman (Holland) had a blocked position against Speelman, while in the Nunn (England) v Spassky, (USSR) game the Russian had some initiative on the king side. Seirawan (US) and Portisch (Hungary) were also locked in against central pawns.

London's strongest ever chess gathering, the tournament sponsored by Phillips and Drew and the Greater London Council, opened in great expectation at County Hall yesterday (Harry Colombeck writes). Karpov, of the Soviet Union, pressed a Queen's side attack against Nigel Short, England's young hope. On other boards Mestel and Miles drew after 22 moves in the only game to

finish on the day. In the Geller (USSR) v Anderson (Sweden) contest each player was battling against isolated central pawns.

Timman (Holland) had a blocked position against Speelman, while in the Nunn (England) v Spassky, (USSR) game the Russian had some initiative on the king side. Seirawan (US) and Portisch (Hungary) were also locked in against central pawns.

London's strongest ever chess gathering, the tournament sponsored by Phillips and Drew and the Greater London Council, opened in great expectation at County Hall yesterday (Harry Colombeck writes). Karpov, of the Soviet Union, pressed a Queen's side attack against Nigel Short, England's young hope. On other boards Mestel and Miles drew after 22 moves in the only game to

finish on the day. In the Geller (USSR) v Anderson (Sweden) contest each player was battling against isolated central pawns.

Timman (Holland) had a blocked position against Speelman, while in the Nunn (England) v Spassky, (USSR) game the Russian had some initiative on the king side. Seirawan (US) and Portisch (Hungary) were also locked in against central pawns.

London's strongest ever chess gathering, the tournament sponsored by Phillips and Drew and the Greater London Council, opened in great expectation at County Hall yesterday (Harry Colombeck writes). Karpov, of the Soviet Union, pressed a Queen's side attack against Nigel Short, England's young hope. On other boards Mestel and Miles drew after 22 moves in the only game to

finish on the day. In the Geller (USSR) v Anderson (Sweden) contest each player was battling against isolated central pawns.

Timman (Holland) had a blocked position against Speelman, while in the Nunn (England) v Spassky, (USSR) game the Russian had some initiative on the king side. Seirawan (US) and Portisch (Hungary) were also locked in against central pawns.

London's strongest ever chess gathering, the tournament sponsored by Phillips and Drew and the Greater London Council, opened in great expectation at County Hall yesterday (Harry Colombeck writes). Karpov, of the Soviet Union, pressed a Queen's side attack against Nigel Short, England's young hope. On other boards Mestel and Miles drew after 22 moves in the only game to

finish on the day. In the Geller (USSR) v Anderson (Sweden) contest each player was battling against isolated central pawns.

Timman (Holland) had a blocked position against Speelman, while in the Nunn (England) v Spassky, (USSR) game the Russian had some initiative on the king side. Seirawan (US) and Portisch (Hungary) were also locked in against central pawns.

London's strongest ever chess gathering, the tournament sponsored by Phillips and Drew and the Greater London Council, opened in great expectation at County Hall yesterday (Harry Colombeck writes). Karpov, of the Soviet Union, pressed a Queen's side attack against Nigel Short, England's young hope. On other boards Mestel and Miles drew after 22 moves in the only game to

finish on the day. In the Geller (USSR) v Anderson (Sweden) contest each player was battling against isolated central pawns.

Timman (Holland) had a blocked position against Speelman, while in the Nunn (England) v Spassky, (USSR) game the Russian had some initiative on the king side. Seirawan (US) and Portisch (Hungary) were also locked in against central pawns.

London's strongest ever chess gathering, the tournament sponsored by Phillips and Drew and the Greater London Council, opened in great expectation at County Hall yesterday (Harry Colombeck writes). Karpov, of the Soviet Union, pressed a Queen's side attack against Nigel Short, England's young hope. On other boards Mestel and Miles drew after 22 moves in the only game to

finish on the day. In the Geller (USSR) v Anderson (Sweden) contest each player was battling against isolated central pawns.

Timman (Holland) had a blocked position against Speelman, while in the Nunn (England) v Spassky, (USSR) game the Russian had some initiative on the king side. Seirawan (US) and Portisch (Hungary) were also locked in against central pawns.

London's strongest ever chess gathering, the tournament sponsored by Phillips and Drew and the Greater London Council, opened in great expectation at County Hall yesterday (Harry Colombeck writes). Karpov, of the Soviet Union, pressed a Queen's side attack against Nigel Short, England's young hope. On other boards Mestel and Miles drew after 22 moves in the only game to

finish on the day. In the Geller (USSR) v Anderson (Sweden) contest each player was battling against isolated central pawns.

Timman (Holland) had a blocked position against Speelman, while in the Nunn (England) v Spassky, (USSR) game the Russian had some initiative on the king side. Seirawan (US) and Portisch (Hungary) were also locked in against central pawns.

London's strongest ever chess gathering, the tournament sponsored by Phillips and Drew and the Greater London Council, opened in great expectation at County Hall yesterday (Harry Colombeck writes). Karpov, of the Soviet Union, pressed a Queen's side attack against Nigel Short, England's young hope. On other boards Mestel and Miles drew after 22 moves in the only game to

finish on the day. In the Geller (USSR) v Anderson (Sweden) contest each player was battling against isolated central pawns.

Timman (Holland) had a blocked position against Speelman, while in the Nunn (England) v Spassky, (

دولة الكويت

NEWS IN SUMMARY

80 face 'class' war charges

Istanbul. — The trial of 80 leading members of the now defunct Turkish Labour Party started here with the military prosecutor demanding prison terms ranging between 15 and 36 years. The defendants are accused of "striving to establish a dictatorship over the others" as well as carrying out communist and separatist propaganda.

The leader of the party, Mrs Behice Boran, aged 72, and Mr Nihat Sargın, a party Secretary-General, both left the country after the Army coup of September 1980 and were stripped of Turkish citizenship when they failed to comply with instructions to return. Mrs Boran was sentenced in her absence to eight years and nine months in prison on similar charges.

Meanwhile, another 730 alleged members of the underground Dev-Yol (Revolutionary Path) organization went on trial in the northern Turkish town of Amasya. The prosecution has demanded death sentences for 57 of the defendants indicted earlier on charges of terrorist activities including murder.

Young Franco leaves Army

Madrid. — General Franco's grandson, Lieutenant José Cristóbal Franco Bordiú, aged 24, is leaving the Army, according to reports published here (Harry Debelius writes).

He told the national popular weekly magazine *Interviu*: "I'm leaving the Army as a result of my personal preference to be honest with myself, rather than hang on, just because I am who I am, acting out a role in a movie that I've lost interest in. I was getting bitter."

Kim at 70 still holds the reins

Pyongyang. — President Kim Il Sung (above), who has led North Korea since it was established in 1948, celebrated his seventieth birthday with a speech in which he gave no hint that he wished to step down.

The Government said that many foreign delegations had arrived in the city to pay tribute to the president, including President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, President Samora Machel of Mozambique and President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe.

Brezhnev riddle. — The mystery over the health of President Brezhnev deepened yesterday when Professor Yevgeny Chazov, his chief physician, failed to turn up at a scheduled press conference. Western correspondents were told two days ago that Professor Chazov would answer questions but was unable to attend the conference because of a broken leg sustained three weeks ago.

Mr Brezhnev, aged 75, who apparently went to hospital treatment in the past three weeks, was said to be on holiday.

Japan gives rice. — Tokyo. — Japan has agreed to provide rice worth about 447m yen (just over £1m) to drought-stricken Central African Republic. The Japanese Foreign Ministry has announced.

Five Thai detainees go missing. — From Neil Kelly Bangkok, April 15. At least five political prisoners in Thai jails have disappeared in the past year, according to a report to the United Nations by the Lawyers Association of Thailand.

The parents of Mr Sinpratt Fokaw, the former deputy Secretary-General of the National Students Centre of Thailand, say their son was arrested in July and has not been seen since.

Police say two of the five escaped from detention soon after their arrest. The lawyers' report claims that 12 other prisoners including one woman are being held without trial on charges related to national security and communist activities.

The only legal basis for imprisonment without trial is the Anti-Communist Act which permits persons accused of communist activities (outlawed in Thailand) to be detained up to 210 days with the approval of the national police chief and up to 480 days with the permission of a military or civil court.

Two hundred Thais jailed as threats to national security by the two previous governments may be released soon under an expected royal amnesty.

Warsaw faculty protests over ousting of rector

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, April 15

University lecturers in Warsaw are refusing to cooperate with the authorities in their search for three deputy heads of the university, the largest and most influential in Poland. As a result, the administration of the university has nearly ground to a standstill at a time when several thousand students are resuming their studies after the Easter break.

The protest, a senior lecturer, was aimed against the ousting of Professor Henryk Samsonowicz as Rector of the university. Dr Samsonowicz, a liberal reformer, popular with the students, was recently dismissed from his post — or had his resignation "accepted", in the official formulation. He was replaced by a little-known academic, Professor Kazimierz Albin Dobrowolski, who is more sympathetic to the martial law authorities. Academics and reform-oriented intellectuals have viewed this as a toughening of policy in the Polish leadership and a move that might suggest a purge of university staff.

But the main fear seems to be about the effect on the students. Today, hundreds of students interrupted their studies for a quarter of an hour to sign a petition protesting against the dismissal of Dr Samsonowicz, a medieval historian. Fourteen deans — heads of department — have also signed the petition and scores of lecturers have been signing it. The petition demands that all directed at the Minister of Higher Education.

Dr Samsonowicz has not been answering his telephone, and it is assumed that he has gone on holiday. He's dismissal has made lecturers staff nervous about academic freedom, and has been seen as a move to strengthen the position of the martial law authorities. The martial law authorities have promised to pass the Bill, but the dismissal — as today's petition

Queen cuts Canada's last colonial shackle

From Michael Hamlyn, Ottawa, April 15

The Queen arrives in Ottawa today to proclaim, as Queen of Canada, the new Constitution, and to witness the striking off of the final colonial shackle linking the country to Britain.

Ottawa is decked with flags and the Union Jack, the Maple Leaf and the flag of the 10 provinces, and the weather has seemed to celebrate too, with the first warm days of the year finally melting ancient heaps of snow.

Not everyone is happy about the patriation of the constitution. The Government of Quebec, whose veto was overridden when the courts ruled that the consent of the provinces was not legally necessary, is boycotting the ceremonies here. It has ordered Lieutenant Governor Jean-Pierre Côté not to attend either.

A protest march around Montreal is planned on Saturday to coincide with the proclamation on Parliament Hill. The Indians of British Columbia and Manitoba are not too pleased either, claiming that the new Constitution does not do enough for native rights, and does not protect the old Indian treaties.

Indian leaders have been warned that they will be regarded as traitors to the native cause if they participate in the celebrations.

Nine of the 10 provinces finally signed an accord of the charter for rights to be included in the Constitution. Only Quebec held out.

Quebec's legal challenge goes on, and the Constitution faces a severe test when, as is bound to happen shortly, Quebec's education laws are examined against the charter. The charter protects minority rights but Quebec insists, for example, that all children are taught in French schools unless one parent was taught in a Quebec English school.



Bonn pledges arms support to US

From Patricia Clough, April 15

West Germany today formally committed itself to provide strong logistical support to enable the United States roughly to double its military strength here at short notice in times of crisis.

The huge and expensive "wartime host nation support agreement" signed in Bonn today, is designed to step up NATO's powers of deterrence in conventional armaments, a field in which the Soviet Union has the lead.

The agreement signed by Herr Hans Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, and Mr Arthur Burns, the American Ambassador, is seen by the West Germans as an important demonstration of the country's commitment to the alliance which has recently been much questioned in the United States.

It is also seen as countering accusations in the United States that the European allies, in particular West Germany, are not prepared to pull their weight in the defence of Europe. The cost, to be divided equally, will mean a burden to Bonn of DM550m (£12.3m) at a time when the Government is being forced to make sizeable budget cuts.

Genscher seized the occasion to declare that the agreement "documents our particular attachment to our American partners... It is also the expression of our continuing willingness to take part in a balanced burden and work sharing in the alliance."

West Germany promises to provide logistical support to enable the United States to ship out six armoured, mechanised and infantry divisions within 10 days to reinforce the four already stationed here.

It will train and equip 93,000 reserves to provide transport, supplies and protection to the troops while here and to man airfields.

The West Germans are also expected to provide and guard huge arms depots, stores and other installations so that all the necessary equipment is waiting for the troops when they arrive. They will set up special "equipment units" composed of 1,200 military men and 600 civilians to look after it.

"Which this agreement we are strengthening the deterrent in Central Europe in what is a decisive area for the alliance", Herr Genscher said.

This is in the German interest as well as in that of the alliance. With it we are marking a contribution to maintaining the balance of power."

Cameroon leader's visit Close tie sought with francophone Africa

From Godfrey Morrison, Abidjan

President Ahmadou Ahidjo of Cameroon is expected to pay a four-day official visit to Nigeria, beginning next Tuesday. The invitation is the latest of several indications that both Whitehall and British business are anxious to step up links with French-speaking West Africa.

Until recently British exporters and investors tended to write off the whole of French-speaking sub-Saharan Africa as a single block. But there is a growing feeling, not only among British officials whose job it is to promote British commercial interests in this alien terrain, but in the business community, that the British share of the area's imports — which in most of these countries amounts to between 2 and 3 per cent of total imports — is unnecessarily low.

It certainly contrasts dismally with the 9 per cent share of the Nigerian market which French salesmen have obtained.

In the past British businessmen have been put off by the apparent stranglehold on the local economies exercised by French commercial and political influence.

In many of these countries the French embassy carries great weight with the local authorities (people in Libreville, Gabon, still refer ironically to the French ambassador as "the governor-general"), but often French influence is much more deeply imbedded because of the large numbers of French officials in the local bureaucracies, the so-called *assistants techniques*.

European and American officials are as much irked by this as the British, and one European diplomat in Libreville remarked gloomily: "If you go into any of the ministries you will find an *assistant technique* behind every pot plant."

But all is not gloom. Plessey have won important airport equipment contracts in Gabon and Cameroon and is a front-runner to build the delayed new international airport in Abidjan. Taylor Woodrow and George Wimpey have joined the international consortium which may well win the contract for the next stage of the massive Trans-Gabon railway project.

Two of the very few British companies with a highly visible stake in this area are Guinness, with breweries in Ivory Coast and Senegal, and Barclays International.

The statistics speak for themselves. In 1980 British exports to its principal French-speaking West African markets (Togo, Ivory Coast, Guinea, Cameroon, Senegal, Gabon, Niger and Congo) amounted in all to £137m. By contrast exports to Nigeria reached £1,204m.

But there is a growing feeling, not only among British officials whose job it is to promote British commercial interests in this alien terrain, but in the business community, that the British share of the area's imports — which in most of these countries amounts to between 2 and 3 per cent of total imports — is unnecessarily low.

It certainly contrasts dismally with the 9 per cent share of the Nigerian market which French salesmen have obtained.

In the past British businessmen have been put off by the apparent stranglehold on the local economies exercised by French commercial and political influence.

In many of these countries the French embassy carries great weight with the local authorities (people in Libreville, Gabon, still refer ironically to the French ambassador as "the governor-general"), but often French influence is much more deeply imbedded because of the large numbers of French officials in the local bureaucracies, the so-called *assistants techniques*.

European and American officials are as much irked by this as the British, and one European diplomat in Libreville remarked gloomily: "If you go into any of the ministries you will find an *assistant technique* behind every pot plant."

But all is not gloom. Plessey have won important airport equipment contracts in Gabon and Cameroon and is a front-runner to build the delayed new international airport in Abidjan. Taylor Woodrow and George Wimpey have joined the international consortium which may well win the contract for the next stage of the massive Trans-Gabon railway project.

Two of the very few British companies with a highly visible stake in this area are Guinness, with breweries in Ivory Coast and Senegal, and Barclays International.

The statistics speak for themselves. In 1980 British exports to its principal French-speaking West African markets (Togo, Ivory Coast, Guinea, Cameroon, Senegal, Gabon, Niger and Congo) amounted in all to £137m. By contrast exports to Nigeria reached £1,204m.

Coverage of the Gulf War

Iran attacks Western media 'lies'

By Richard Owen

The Western press has been accused by a leading Iranian official of "consistently lying" both about the situation in Iran and about its conduct of the war with Iraq.

Hojatollah Abdel Majid Moadikhal, the Minister of Islamic Guidance (Information) told a press conference in London yesterday that the "Zionist-imperialist" news media were guilty of "the most significant oppression and cruelty ever committed against mankind".

Hojatollah Moadikhal (hojatollah is a rank just below that of ayatollah) is a rising star in the Iranian hierarchy, and speaks with a calm, almost elegant precision which contrasts oddly with the hyperbole of the Islamic regime's rhetoric. Quoting at length from the Prophet Muhammad, Hojatollah Moadikhal said that the conduct of the Western media proved the Prophet's dictum that "it is on the lie that big criminals mainly depend".

Asked how Western correspondents could be expected to tell the truth if they were not allowed into Iran, the minister replied that reporters had "repeatedly told lies" even when they were invited into the country. This was not only a matter of "clever rewording" and selection of news "in the interests of Zionism and imperialism", as coverage of the Gulf War has shown.

Ased about reports of a Soviet incursion into northern Iran earlier this month, the minister acknowledged that Soviet and Afghan troops had crossed the border, but said it had been an "error" for which the Soviet Union had "immediately apologized".

He did not refer to reports from Islamabad that 50 Afghan mujahidin ("holy" warriors)



Hojatollah Moadikhal: Rising star in Iran.

pursued by the Soviet troops had been killed on Iranian soil, a matter of some embarrassment to Tehran in view of its support for the Afghan insurgents.

On the question of Iran's strategy after its recent victories against Iraq, Hojatollah Moadikhal said that it was not the business of the Iranian leadership to bring down the Baghdad regime of President Saddam Hussein. The Iraqi leader no longer had "the capability to win the war", but it was up to the Iraqi people to decide his fate: "If they want to keep him they will, if not, not".

On internal matters, the minister refused to comment on a report in *The Times* that 8,000 opponents of the regime, mainly belonging to the left-wing Mujahedin-e-Khalq, had been executed in the past three months, beyond saying that the Mujahedin were responsible for "hideous crimes, worse than terrorism anywhere else".

He could not confirm that 15,000 political prisoners were being released, but said that those who were able to "lead healthy lives" in Islamic society would be set free.

Peace team fails to end Gulf war

Kuwait, April 15. — A four-member non-aligned peace team has failed in its latest attempt to end the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq, a member of the group said today.

The committee, which returned to Kuwait last night after visiting Tehran and Baghdad, had been unable to reconcile conflicting demands by the warring nations; the man who declined to be named, added.

Iran had reaffirmed its demand that Iraqi troops should withdraw from its territory before it would hold talks.

President Saddam Hussein of Iraq suggested on Sunday in Parliament that he might be willing to pull out his forces if Iran guaranteed not to encroach on Iraqi territory or water.

The committee, set up in February last year, comprises the foreign ministers of Cuba, India and Zambia and Mr Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the political department of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Peace efforts by the Islamic Conference Organization are expected to resume soon.

Mr Habib Charr, its secretary-general, said last week that an Islamic peace mission planned to visit Baghdad and Tehran towards the end of this month. — Reuter.

□ Tehran: Ayatollah Khomeini, the Iranian leader, said here today that young women who had lost their husbands as "martyrs" in the Iraqi war should remarry in accordance with "divine tradition".

Zambians halt trains to Zaire

Lusaka, April 15. — Zambia has suspended rail traffic to and from Zaire after the stoning of a Zambian-operated train on the Zaire side of the border, the official Zambia news agency said today.

It quoted a spokesman for Zambia's state-run railways as saying Zambian train crews were frightened to cross into Zaire because of the incident yesterday. But the spokesman added that the suspension of traffic would be lifted when the situation returned to normal.

It is the latest in a series of border incidents and follows frontier clashes between security forces at the end of February in which three Zaireans and one Zambian were reported killed.

On Monday, Zambia demanded the unconditional and immediate release of about 20 Zambians detained in Zaire. Zaire said they would be freed as soon as administrative problems were sorted out.

□ Cape Town: Mr P W Botha, the South African Prime Minister, said in Parliament today he would probably have a meeting in the near future with President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia.

Mr Kaunda told a South African newspaper last month that he wanted to meet Mr Botha to discuss potentially explosive developments in Southern Africa. — Reuter.

Reagan proposes tax relief for private education

From Bailey Morris, Washington, April 15

President Reagan today proposed a controversial and costly programme of tuition tax credits for families whose children attend private and religious schools.

In a move designed to shore up his faltering support among middle class Americans, Mr Reagan said he would soon submit legislation to Congress granting tax relief of up to \$500 (£260) a student to families with annual incomes of up to \$50,000. A smaller credit is proposed for families with incomes of up to \$75,000.

Mr Reagan unveiled the programme in a speech

delivered in Chicago to the National Catholic Education Association which represents more than 10,000 Roman Catholic schools across the country. Mr Reagan said it was aimed at "overtaxed parents" who bore the burden of paying for state schools while choosing to send their children to private schools.

He defended the move by saying: "Alternatives to public education tend to strengthen public education. We must ensure that these classrooms continue to provide the finest education possible."

The high cost of the programme, estimated at

\$500m in the first year and rising to \$1,500m at the end of three years, is bound to raise objections. There is likely to be severe criticism in Congress and among organizations representing poorer Americans who have been particularly hard hit by the Reagan budget cuts.

Of equal concern, however, are the delicate social and constitutional questions raised by tuition tax credits, which are regarded by critics as racially motivated and in violation of the required separation of church and state.

Since white children comprise the bulk of pupils attending private and par-

ochial schools, black organizations have vehemently opposed tuition tax credits in the past, regarding them as a means of furthering segregation and reducing equality of public education.

Nevertheless Mr Reagan has apparently decided to gamble on his belief that his traditional, middle class supporters will be heartened by the tuition credits.

In recent weeks he has strongly defended his Administration's record on education, particularly his programme on higher education, which has been sharply criticized, even by some of the President's closest supporters.

In the second of his series of live radio broadcasts, Mr Reagan said that contrary to published reports his Administration was not cutting the amount of loans available to needy college students, only the growth in the cost of administering those loans.

The fear among middle class Americans is that they will not be able to afford to send their children to college, which can cost up to \$10,000 a year in tuition.

Mr Reagan contends that under his proposals four and a half million students will receive guaranteed loans in 1983, a 22 per cent increase over this year.

FIVE THAI DETAINEES GO MISSING

From Neil Kelly Bangkok, April 15

At least five political prisoners in Thai jails have disappeared in the past year, according to a report to the United Nations by the Lawyers Association of Thailand.

The parents of Mr Sinpratt Fokaw, the former deputy Secretary-General of the National Students Centre of Thailand, say their son was arrested in July and has not been seen since.

Police say two of the five escaped from detention soon after their arrest. The lawyers' report claims that 12 other prisoners including one woman are being held without trial on charges related to national security and communist activities.

The only legal basis for imprisonment without trial is the Anti-Communist Act which permits persons accused of communist activities (outlawed in Thailand) to be detained up to 210 days with the approval of the national police chief and up to 480 days with the permission of a military or civil court.

Two hundred Thais jailed as threats to national security by the two previous governments may be released soon under an expected royal amnesty.

SALE!

Save on the Sofa GET THE BED FREE!

Take your pick of these terrific looking sofas that in seconds convert to an ultra comfortable double bed for guests and relatives. Beautifully designed.

ERIRA Traditional cottage style sofa. Full size, fully upholstered, with cream leatherette, two-tone back cushions and two-tone side cushions. £199.95

SAVE £90

£99.95

Available from stock for immediate take away.

SALVADOR Looks, soft and comfortable and looks like a real sofa. Cream and brown leather print with beige back cushion and full size seat cushion. £199.95

SAVE £70

£79.95

For your nearest branch see TELEPHONE 01-200 2000

CREDIT CARD PAYMENTS ACCEPTED

ROOF RACK TAKE AWAY £4.95

SELF DRIVE VAN HIRE £3 PER HOUR INCL. AT MOST STORES

MFI

in disarray
gh cuts
'short
Jelhi, April 15



Charan Singh: Comeback

Regional parties, are expected to retain their hold on the West Bengal, but the coming of the election in West Bengal, where Communism had until recently, is uncertain.

Charan Singh epitomizes the importance of personalities and the weakness of parties in Indian politics. That is why the Gandhi family affair, a daily quarrel, assumes the character of a civil war. At first sight, the Gandhi family appears to be a conflict of families, in fact, it is a conflict of personalities. The most wives go to the Gandhi family, in fact, it is a conflict of personalities. The most wives go to the Gandhi family, in fact, it is a conflict of personalities.

Charan Singh epitomizes the importance of personalities and the weakness of parties in Indian politics. That is why the Gandhi family affair, a daily quarrel, assumes the character of a civil war. At first sight, the Gandhi family appears to be a conflict of families, in fact, it is a conflict of personalities. The most wives go to the Gandhi family, in fact, it is a conflict of personalities.

udy to start
ith US

Ugandans
hold Briton
on border

Ugandans
hold Briton
on border

Ugandans
hold Briton
on border

Melvyn Westlake on the maritime battle in New York that could have longer lasting consequences than the Falklands crisis

Will Reagan take the law of the sea into his own hands?

Events in the Falklands have focused attention on the potential for conflict where mineral wealth is found on or under the seabed. They have also served as a reminder that Britain is still a major maritime nation which will gain from clear new laws governing the sea routes.

Yet while the South Atlantic occupies world attention, desperate diplomacy is needed in New York to prevent the Law of the Sea Conference from being scuppered. The threat to the conference has come just when years of painstaking negotiations by 150 countries had appeared to be moving towards a successful conclusion.

If the conference is a failure there is a danger that we will soon witness the biggest carve-up of the earth's treasures since the scramble by European powers for black Africa in the second half of the nineteenth century. Oceans might then effectively be staked out by a handful of rich and technologically advanced nations, with the aim of securing a claim to the vast storehouse of strategic metals that lie on the deep sea bed.

The prospect of such a carve-up has been brought very much closer since President Reagan took office in the United States and ordered a review of the draft convention so laboriously negotiated at the Law of the Sea Conference during the preceding seven years.

The result of this review is a substantial book of amendments, most of which are rejected by the Third World nations. There is now a very real danger that if the United States presses these amendments, the whole delicately balanced package of interlocking agreements, which form the backbone of the draft convention, will start falling apart.

If the convention is ever concluded it will represent the largest body of international law ever established, covering not only seabed mining, but marine navigation, sovereign rights over continental shelves, exclusive economic zones up to 200 miles from shore, and sea pollution control.

The danger that the whole convention might come unraveled does not appear to be worrying Washington. However, American officials are concerned that the United States should not appear to be standing out against the rest of the world. If the Americans alone are responsible for the collapse of the Law of the Sea Conference, Moscow would score a propaganda coup by putting them in the dock of world opinion as rapacious spoilers.

That is why the Reagan Administration has been lobbying so hard to get Britain, West Germany and some other countries to join it, and why some voices in Britain can be heard urging the Government to throw in its lot with the Americans.

Mr James Malone, the United States chief negotiator, came to London just before the start of the latest session of the Law of the Sea Conference, which is due to run until April 30, and argued his country's case before an audience at Chatham House.

Even those western countries that sympathize with the American position have been embarrassed by the naked self-interest that the Reagan Administration is displaying, and by its heavy-handed tactics.

Britain is in a bind. Like the United States, it is worried that the West may have given away too much to the Third World nations over seabed mining, and that burdensome international restrictions will be imposed on its mining activities.

North Sea oil installations also make it impossible to get agreement over continental shelves.

Yet a Law of the Sea Convention without the United States would probably be a blunt instrument. One alternative is for the so-called "like-minded states" to formulate a mini-treaty of their own.

These countries are the United States, Britain, West Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Japan. Several of them have enacted domestic legislation to regulate and license exploration and commercial recovery of hard minerals from the ocean floor by their own citizens.

Almost unnoticed, Britain has passed a Deep Sea Mining (Temporary Provisions) Act, supposedly to provide a legal framework for our mining companies until the Law of the Sea Convention comes into effect in the late 1980s.

These national pieces of legislation all have reciprocal arrangements, recognizing one another's claims, and have all the appearance of co-ordination. So, if the Law of the Sea Conference collapses, the way would be clear for a Klondike-style rush.

Six consortia have already been formed. Most are led by American companies, although one is chiefly French, and another mostly Japanese.

Shell, BP, Rio Tinto Zinc and Consolidated Gold Fields are among the British companies that have joined international consortia.

Their quest is for the potato-sized nodules, lying half-buried in the mud of the seabed, containing 30 or 40 per cent manganese and very much smaller quantities of copper, nickel and cobalt.

The major industrial countries are dependent to a greater or lesser degree on imports of these minerals which are found in seabed nodules. The US imports more than 95 per cent of its supplies of cobalt and manganese, which are used in the production of high grade steel, frequently with military application.

As the nodules are often found at a depth of three miles, only a few countries have the necessary technology to mine them, employing, for example, deep sea hoovers — a technique likened to sucking up peanuts through a piece of macaroni from the top of the Empire State Building.

The situation over seabed mining has all the characteristics of a classic struggle between the world's rich and poor nations. Some poor countries have made no secret of their belief that it represents a major test of their crusade for a "new international economic order".

Their view that the seabed beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction is man's "common heritage" has now become largely accepted as a legal concept.

But this leaves open the question of how seabed minerals can be exploited in a way that is fair to all, when only a few countries are in a position to undertake mining operations. The formula used is that proposed by Dr Henry Kissinger when he was US Secretary of State: what became known as the "parallel system".

Under the draft convention an International Seabed Authority would be set up to control all seabed mining. This authority would conduct its own mining operations through an organization called the "Enterprise", on behalf of all nations. It would also license and regulate private ventures.

Private companies would put up to the Authority an area of the seabed they regarded as having commercial possibilities. Half of this would then be worked by the private contractor and half by the Enterprise. Apart from the Enterprise, which would be based in Jamaica, the Authority would have several other specialized organs, including an International Tribunal of the Law of the Sea, based in Hamburg. To prevent the Enterprise

being a permanent technological disadvantage, the private mining companies could also be obliged to share their technology with it, receiving compensation for doing so.

The general policies of the Authority would be fixed by an assembly of all nations, but real power would reside in a 36-member executive Council.

American opposition has essentially focused on six points, which have been harshly summarized by its critics as representing a demand that the United States should have "virtually unrestricted access to deep seabed minerals resources for itself and a right of veto over the activity and development of the proposed International Seabed Authority" (letter to The Times, March 17).

No country has been guaranteed a place on the Authority's 36-member executive council, but it is inconceivable that the United States would not have a seat. Its vote, however, would count for no more than say, that of Malawi. Mr Malone denies that he is seeking veto power for the United States. But there is no doubt that what he does want is to ensure there is a sufficiently large group of nations sympathetic to America who would block any unacceptable action by the Authority.

The fear is that many of these questions are becoming clouded by ideology. Mr Elliot Richardson, President Carter's chief negotiator in this field and a former Ambassador to Britain, has publicly suggested that some Reagan officials are less interested in getting a good treaty than in scuttling any treaty. Even the "parallel system" has been belatedly realized that they stand to gain more from the establishment of a legal and stable regime for the seabed — with its many faults — than from a free-for-all with the consequent lack of investment security.

If the rich countries were to adopt a mini-treaty of their own, and unilaterally begin mining what does not belong to them, the effect on international relations could be devastating. The military inferiority of the Third World states rules out any resort to gunboats, but anarchy would reign over virtually every aspect of maritime activity.

There is thought that the substance, whatever it is, is manufactured in the brain since fluids from the brains of hibernating squirrels, which are injected into bloodstreams, have been found to reduce body temperature and to depress oxygen consumption.

A second approach, by Dr Eric Pengelly, at the University of California in Riverside, is focusing on the time that starts the hibernation process. Pengelly has shown that the length of the autumn days and temperature play a part, but that hibernating animals also have some sort of built-in clock which means that even if temperature and daylight are kept constant the animal still goes into hibernation about every 300 days.

And the latest research from yet another university in California, Loma Linda, and just published, has discovered that most hibernating animals do not in fact sleep all the time throughout winter, but wake up every few weeks. During these "awake" periods the blood of these animals does not show the presence of H1 and so the possibility now exists that, instead of being produced continuously, H1 is produced in spurts at intervals.

It is a tantalizing problem. Hibernating animals can withstand radiation doses that would be lethal to other animals — another finding that could be important in the context of cancer cures. And there are reports that it may even slow down the aging process. The only explanation why so much of the research is going on in California, says Peter Watson.

There is a more obvious reason why nuclear research is high on the agenda of the general war and the problem on both sides more difficult to construct. The first use of nuclear weapons by anyone, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead.

There is a more obvious reason why nuclear research is high on the agenda of the general war and the problem on both sides more difficult to construct. The first use of nuclear weapons by anyone, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead.

There is a more obvious reason why nuclear research is high on the agenda of the general war and the problem on both sides more difficult to construct. The first use of nuclear weapons by anyone, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead.

There is a more obvious reason why nuclear research is high on the agenda of the general war and the problem on both sides more difficult to construct. The first use of nuclear weapons by anyone, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead.

There is a more obvious reason why nuclear research is high on the agenda of the general war and the problem on both sides more difficult to construct. The first use of nuclear weapons by anyone, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead.

There is a more obvious reason why nuclear research is high on the agenda of the general war and the problem on both sides more difficult to construct. The first use of nuclear weapons by anyone, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead.

There is a more obvious reason why nuclear research is high on the agenda of the general war and the problem on both sides more difficult to construct. The first use of nuclear weapons by anyone, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead.

There is a more obvious reason why nuclear research is high on the agenda of the general war and the problem on both sides more difficult to construct. The first use of nuclear weapons by anyone, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead.

There is a more obvious reason why nuclear research is high on the agenda of the general war and the problem on both sides more difficult to construct. The first use of nuclear weapons by anyone, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead.



sucking up peanuts through a piece of macaroni from the top of the Empire State Building.

The situation over seabed mining has all the characteristics of a classic struggle between the world's rich and poor nations. Some poor countries have made no secret of their belief that it represents a major test of their crusade for a "new international economic order".

Their view that the seabed beyond the limits of present national jurisdiction is man's "common heritage" has now become largely accepted as a legal concept.

But this leaves open the question of how seabed minerals can be exploited in a way that is fair to all, when only a few countries are in a position to undertake mining operations. The formula used is that proposed by Dr Henry Kissinger when he was US Secretary of State: what became known as the "parallel system".

Under the draft convention an International Seabed Authority would be set up to control all seabed mining. This authority would conduct its own mining operations through an organization called the "Enterprise", on behalf of all nations. It would also license and regulate private ventures.

Private companies would put up to the Authority an area of the seabed they regarded as having commercial possibilities. Half of this would then be worked by the private contractor and half by the Enterprise. Apart from the Enterprise, which would be based in Jamaica, the Authority would have several other specialized organs, including an International Tribunal of the Law of the Sea, based in Hamburg. To prevent the Enterprise

being a permanent technological disadvantage, the private mining companies could also be obliged to share their technology with it, receiving compensation for doing so.

The general policies of the Authority would be fixed by an assembly of all nations, but real power would reside in a 36-member executive Council.

American opposition has essentially focused on six points, which have been harshly summarized by its critics as representing a demand that the United States should have "virtually unrestricted access to deep seabed minerals resources for itself and a right of veto over the activity and development of the proposed International Seabed Authority" (letter to The Times, March 17).

No country has been guaranteed a place on the Authority's 36-member executive council, but it is inconceivable that the United States would not have a seat. Its vote, however, would count for no more than say, that of Malawi. Mr Malone denies that he is seeking veto power for the United States. But there is no doubt that what he does want is to ensure there is a sufficiently large group of nations sympathetic to America who would block any unacceptable action by the Authority.

The fear is that many of these questions are becoming clouded by ideology. Mr Elliot Richardson, President Carter's chief negotiator in this field and a former Ambassador to Britain, has publicly suggested that some Reagan officials are less interested in getting a good treaty than in scuttling any treaty. Even the "parallel system" has been belatedly realized that they stand to gain more from the establishment of a legal and stable regime for the seabed — with its many faults — than from a free-for-all with the consequent lack of investment security.

If the rich countries were to adopt a mini-treaty of their own, and unilaterally begin mining what does not belong to them, the effect on international relations could be devastating. The military inferiority of the Third World states rules out any resort to gunboats, but anarchy would reign over virtually every aspect of maritime activity.

There is thought that the substance, whatever it is, is manufactured in the brain since fluids from the brains of hibernating squirrels, which are injected into bloodstreams, have been found to reduce body temperature and to depress oxygen consumption.

A second approach, by Dr Eric Pengelly, at the University of California in Riverside, is focusing on the time that starts the hibernation process. Pengelly has shown that the length of the autumn days and temperature play a part, but that hibernating animals also have some sort of built-in clock which means that even if temperature and daylight are kept constant the animal still goes into hibernation about every 300 days.

And the latest research from yet another university in California, Loma Linda, and just published, has discovered that most hibernating animals do not in fact sleep all the time throughout winter, but wake up every few weeks. During these "awake" periods the blood of these animals does not show the presence of H1 and so the possibility now exists that, instead of being produced continuously, H1 is produced in spurts at intervals.

It is a tantalizing problem. Hibernating animals can withstand radiation doses that would be lethal to other animals — another finding that could be important in the context of cancer cures. And there are reports that it may even slow down the aging process. The only explanation why so much of the research is going on in California, says Peter Watson.

There is a more obvious reason why nuclear research is high on the agenda of the general war and the problem on both sides more difficult to construct. The first use of nuclear weapons by anyone, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead.

There is a more obvious reason why nuclear research is high on the agenda of the general war and the problem on both sides more difficult to construct. The first use of nuclear weapons by anyone, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead.

There is a more obvious reason why nuclear research is high on the agenda of the general war and the problem on both sides more difficult to construct. The first use of nuclear weapons by anyone, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead.

There is a more obvious reason why nuclear research is high on the agenda of the general war and the problem on both sides more difficult to construct. The first use of nuclear weapons by anyone, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead.

There is a more obvious reason why nuclear research is high on the agenda of the general war and the problem on both sides more difficult to construct. The first use of nuclear weapons by anyone, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead.

There is a more obvious reason why nuclear research is high on the agenda of the general war and the problem on both sides more difficult to construct. The first use of nuclear weapons by anyone, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead.

There is a more obvious reason why nuclear research is high on the agenda of the general war and the problem on both sides more difficult to construct. The first use of nuclear weapons by anyone, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead.

There is a more obvious reason why nuclear research is high on the agenda of the general war and the problem on both sides more difficult to construct. The first use of nuclear weapons by anyone, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead.

There is a more obvious reason why nuclear research is high on the agenda of the general war and the problem on both sides more difficult to construct. The first use of nuclear weapons by anyone, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead.

There is a more obvious reason why nuclear research is high on the agenda of the general war and the problem on both sides more difficult to construct. The first use of nuclear weapons by anyone, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead.

There is a more obvious reason why nuclear research is high on the agenda of the general war and the problem on both sides more difficult to construct. The first use of nuclear weapons by anyone, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead.

There is a more obvious reason why nuclear research is high on the agenda of the general war and the problem on both sides more difficult to construct. The first use of nuclear weapons by anyone, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead.

Old age: can you sleep it off?

H1 is not yet a wonder drug, but if experiments under way in three American laboratories fulfil their promise, it will come close. As of now, it is known that when H1 is injected into rabbits it lowers the temperature to which their bodies can be cooled before their heartbeats become dangerously irregular and so may have implications for heart surgery in humans, which involves cooling the body.

Injected into monkeys, H1 has been found to remove their appetite completely, which may mean it could be a treatment for obesity. And it is injected in cancerous animals, tumour growth is slowed, an obvious benefit. The only problem is, nobody yet knows what H1 is, chemically speaking.

One approach being pursued at the University of California at Davis is an investigation of the process that controls the hibernating animal's body temperature. During the winter an animal like a squirrel apparently has the thermostat of sorts within its body, which keeps its temperature only a few degrees above that of the environment.

When winter comes to an end, the animal warms up and the environment but, as Dr Barbara Horowitz at Davis has found, the front end of the animal warms up first and for a time may be as much as 30 degrees warmer than its rectal area.

The word "hibernation" is an acronym for "hibernation induction trigger", a substance, probably a protein, found in the blood of hibernating animals, like squirrels or bats, but not in the blood of non-hibernators such as rabbits or man. It is not found in hibernating animals during the summer months, though. If these animals, which do not hibernate, drop off to sleep at this time, they drop off to sleep.

It is thought that the substance, whatever it is, is manufactured in the brain since fluids from the brains of hibernating squirrels, which are injected into bloodstreams, have been found to reduce body temperature and to depress oxygen consumption.

A second approach, by Dr Eric Pengelly, at the University of California in Riverside, is focusing on the time that starts the hibernation process. Pengelly has shown that the length of the autumn days and temperature play a part, but that hibernating animals also have some sort of built-in clock which means that even if temperature and daylight are kept constant the animal still goes into hibernation about every 300 days.

And the latest research from yet another university in California, Loma Linda, and just published, has discovered that most hibernating animals do not in fact sleep all the time throughout winter, but wake up every few weeks. During these "awake" periods the blood of these animals does not show the presence of H1 and so the possibility now exists that, instead of being produced continuously, H1 is produced in spurts at intervals.

It is a tantalizing problem. Hibernating animals can withstand radiation doses that would be lethal to other animals — another finding that could be important in the context of cancer cures. And there are reports that it may even slow down the aging process. The only explanation why so much of the research is going on in California, says Peter Watson.

There is a more obvious reason why nuclear research is high on the agenda of the general war and the problem on both sides more difficult to construct. The first use of nuclear weapons by anyone, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead.

There is a more obvious reason why nuclear research is high on the agenda of the general war and the problem on both sides more difficult to construct. The first use of nuclear weapons by anyone, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead.

There is a more obvious reason why nuclear research is high on the agenda of the general war and the problem on both sides more difficult to construct. The first use of nuclear weapons by anyone, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead.

There is a more obvious reason why nuclear research is high on the agenda of the general war and the problem on both sides more difficult to construct. The first use of nuclear weapons by anyone, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead.

There is a more obvious reason why nuclear research is high on the agenda of the general war and the problem on both sides more difficult to construct. The first use of nuclear weapons by anyone, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead.

There is a more obvious reason why nuclear research is high on the agenda of the general war and the problem on both sides more difficult to construct. The first use of nuclear weapons by anyone, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead.

There is a more obvious reason why nuclear research is high on the agenda of the general war and the problem on both sides more difficult to construct. The first use of nuclear weapons by anyone, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead, the value of a peace, health of the Public, the ability of the United States to build a nuclear warhead.

A few home truths from the South Atlantic

David Watt

A hull now falls over the Falklands crisis as the diplomatic and military pieces are brought into their final positions. Let us see what Dr Johnson's excellent, and at present very salutary advice "Clear your mind of cant." One piece of nonsense ("this is all the fault of those pinks in the Foreign Office") has been faithfully disposed of by Lord Home in these columns but three other arguments are still much in evidence.

(1) "Britain can never give in to dictators". A good stirring slogan, much used in the past ten days but almost entirely irrelevant to the present situation. It implies: (a) that General Galtieri is an old-style fascist dictator like Hitler; (b) that no democracy would have perpetrated the seizure of the Falklands and (c) that if a democracy had been the culprit it would not have been so imperative to resist. All these assumptions are false.

We insist of course on replaying our finest hour again and again. Sir Anthony Eden did it in 1956 when he used the same slogan in relation to Nasser. But Galtieri is not a Hitler, a Brezhnev or even, for that matter, a Lenin. He is a temporary and titanic head of a consortium of ruthless, narrow minded and rather stupid military men who,

however appalling their particular violations of human rights, and however gross their mismanagement of the moral crusade against justice in South America is quite another. One might as well try to extirpate sex from Bangkok.

At the same time it is wildly sentimental to suppose that on the Falklands issue the junta does not have "democratic" support. Mr Peregrine Worsthorne remarked the other day that the British people want gunboats; unfortunately the Argentine people want the islands. The Church, the trade unions, the intelligentsia, the media are all utterly unopposed to the junta's policy. The junta's policy is to belong rightly to the Argentine and had there been a non-military and supposedly democratic government in power in Buenos Aires at present the same coup might equally well have taken place without the slightest restraint from the democratic process.

If it had, then negotiations would have been quite as difficult (indeed more so, since the good offices of the United States would have been less effective) and military confrontation quite as likely.

(2) "It is not worth going to war to save Mrs Thatcher's face". If it were only Mrs Thatcher's face we were trying to save, this Left-wing cry might be true. But it is not. Naturally this Government has a burning interest in its own survival and had it not taken forceful action it might well have fallen. But it is not simply Mrs Thatcher's credibility but the country's that is at issue.

"Credibility" is of course a hard concept to pin down and is an unambiguous one these days in any case. But the fact remains that the protection of British interests in a very uncertain and unstable world depends considerably on exploiting our past reputation for (a) relative military power, (b) skill and reputation in protecting our interests, and (c) possession of real, though limited military power.

The consideration we have received since the crisis began from the Americans (whether direct or indirect) from our fellow members of the European Community, and from the

majority of Third World countries in the United Nations depends in part upon the post-Afghanistan determination of everyone to avoid giving moral encouragement to military adventurism.

But it also turns on these countries' perception of Britain as an important and on the whole beneficent European and north Atlantic power which can still make a significant contribution to peace in her own region and to a lesser extent in the wider world through her alliances and residual influence.

Little Englanders may wish to turn their backs on this role but there is a high price to be paid for doing so since the whole gamut of British economic interests overseas are intimately connected with it. In order to pursue these interests effectively, whether in Europe or outside it, it is not enough merely to have a strong competitive economy, one must also have persuasive power at the level of governments.

It is true that we have often in the past over-stretched our economy in order to maintain power and influence, which are in fact the same thing. But we have often in the past over-stretched our economy in order to maintain power and influence, which are in fact the same thing. But we have often in the past over-stretched our economy in order to maintain power and influence, which are in fact the same thing.

The trouble in the present case is that we, a supposedly

would have been absurd to maintain a large blue water fleet and amphibious commando capacity simply for the purpose of protecting the Falklands. But it is important not to go to the opposite extreme of supposing that it does not matter to the standard of living of ordinary people if Britain is no longer taken seriously.

But what does "credibility" consist of? The trouble is that the answer depends so heavily on the context. If the Chinese army had marched into Hong Kong 10 days ago the British Government would no doubt have registered its outrage in various ways, but no armada would now be setting off for the Far East.

Similarly, if we had insisted a year ago on negotiating a lease-back agreement for the Falklands with the Argentine we should have been selling them by the islanders out but we should have lost little or nothing in international terms because the islanders' position would have been protected for a generation and British commitments and capabilities would have been brought into a much clearer and more credible balance.

The trouble in the present case is that we, a supposedly

major power, had been outwitted by a tinpot regime on an issue where we have publicly stated our ability to prevail. Lord Carrington's talk of a "national humiliation" was perhaps dramatic, but Mrs Thatcher is correct in saying that Britain's reputation is at stake.

What needs to be done to restore it? Clearly the formidable display of strength that the Navy has been able to put on is in itself restorative, since almost any negotiated settlement immediately involving a physical Argentine withdrawal can now be said to have been induced by the appearance of this fleet — whether or not any shots are fired.

This is a huge plus since it means that it is not necessary from the point of view of credibility that there should be a complete restoration of the status quo ante. On the other hand, in view of everything that has been said, it is a minimum "credibility" requirement that the islanders should be free from Argentine administration for a considerable period, and that we should (and this is the real cost of the incident) maintain a military capacity sufficient to deter its imposition in future.

It goes without saying that this is not the end of the political argument in Britain

From Mainz, Riquet Hess of Sichel tells me it has not yet been finally decided which wine goes where in the United States, but that world wide sales are such that quality could not be maintained with wine from a single region. The Blue Nun company, say, should taste the same whichever region it comes from — which means that PHS will not be drinking it anyway.

Frozen assets
Glynis Christian, descendant of Bounty mutineer and Pitcairn Islander, Fletcher Christian, prepared a special meal yesterday to celebrate 100 years of frozen food from New Zealand.

The sailing ship Dunedin landed 5,000 refrigerated sheep carcasses and diverse dairy products at East India Docks May 24, 1882. The butter sold at the equivalent of 11/10 a pound. The Times christened the lamb "the frozen rock." Since then they have invented Kiwi fruit too.

The Pope's visit will work one minor miracle, bringing a BBC local radio to life a year early. Radio York will have just one day's existence on May 31 when mass is celebrated on Knavesmire racecourse. Staff from surrounding stations will be drafted for the occasion, but then silence will reign until the following spring.

Dynamic darts
Ronald Duncan, the poet and playwright, has malignant cancer of the lung, which is inoperable because he also suffers from bronchitis and emphysema. As a result, he tells me, he is

Opera: Giulini's return

Autumnal mastery of Verdi's emotional range

Falstaff

Music Center, Los Angeles

Carlo Maria Giulini this week returned to staged opera. He has been away for 14 years, indication enough of the depth of his distaste for working conditions in the theatre which made him determined to stay only with concert halls and recording studios. His return to opera is at its peak, having passed — or almost passed — with only a receding of *Rigoletto* to represent the lyric theatre. And without that *Rigoletto* there would surely have been no *Falstaff* in Los Angeles. It runs until May 1.

If Giulini has become almost a stranger to opera in performance, then Los Angeles, the home of his orchestra — the Philharmonic — is in exactly the same state. It is several decades since international-level opera performances have been given here. Absence and absence may be good for sharpening the palate, albeit a painful way, and at the end of the performance the audience made it quite clear that they were hungry for opera and for Giulini to conduct it.

For him it was a personal triumph, acknowledged characteristically by only one solo curtain call, a vindication of the decision to take up again almost at the point where he left off. *Falstaff*, for a city deprived of opera, might have been an odd choice, but for Giulini it was the right one. At one point it was after all the opera which he made his British debut, at the Edinburgh Festival. The quicksilver quality of Verdi's score, where almost every section seems to be over before it has even begun, has always been close to Giulini's nature. And it is close too, on Tuesday night's evidence, to the soul of the Los Angeles Philharmonic, which under its present conductor has become a highly refined instrument, delighting in delicacy.

At 68 Giulini brings out the reflective melancholy so often missed in the score. It is an



Renato Bruson's strong, intelligent Falstaff, with Katia Ricciarelli

autumnal interpretation, a fact well realized in Ronald Eyr's staging. The farce has been stifled until the approach to the final fugue and, in its place, there is a wry comedy of an old warrior who knows that his best days are well and truly past. He is, in the shape of Renato Bruson, singing his first *Falstaff*, a solitary figure relying for company on a couple of layabouts, ruffians and mercenaries at the same time, Bardolph and Pistol by name (Francis Egerton and William Wildermann, both excellent).

It is all summed up in the first scene of Act III with *Falstaff*, muffled up against the dank Thames within him and without

him, sitting in the courtyard of the Garter. There is even a kennel: *Falstaff* is quite close to the doghouse. His monologue lists everything he is growing fat, yet fat; his hair is turning grey. *Tutto declino*. The world and *Falstaff* together are going to pot. Giulini and Bruson handle this passage superbly, with the rumblings of discontent in the orchestra turning into temporary pleasure as the wine does its work. The key to *Falstaff*'s life is that his pleasures are becoming fewer and fewer — there was an earlier orchestral shiver of delight when Ford opened his bag of gold with the instructions "spendetele, spendetele".

Bruson has taken on *Falstaff* at a time when his voice may well be at its peak; most baritones prefer to leave it until later. The role is sung throughout with a fine fastidiousness and great beauty of tone. He is careful to understate, even when he emerges in his Act II finery, white clothes and a red sash, a giant raspberry ripple with his hat stuck like a wafer on the top. The performance could take a little more verbal bite, especially in the opening scene. But a world short of *Falstaff* has acquired a new one of strength, stature and high intelligence.

The Ford, Leo Nucci, could be a *Falstaff* too one of these days. His voice is almost as well shaped and

projected as that of Bruson. But he has been poorly served by his producer, who has turned him into a toothy fellow, the Ken Dodd of Windsor, instead of the jealous and vengeful husband. Indeed the Ford family do poorly and need attention before the production comes lock, stock and full cast to Covent Garden at the end of June. Katia Ricciarelli was oddly ill at ease as Alice, a role which should allow her soprano to soar into the auditorium.

By way of recompense Los Angeles have come up with a delectable pair of lovers in the form of Dalmacio Gonzalez and Barbara Hendricks. They sing and perform as almost in a childlike dreamworld — much relished by Giulini in the pit — which is infinitely preferable to the bitchery and trickery of their elders. Gonzalez, noted in Paris last winter, is probably with his clean, boyish tones, the finest Fenton since Alva.

The production team, from London, of Ronald Eyr and his designers Hayden Griffin and Michael Stennett, have done a solid job rather than an inventive one. Windsor Forest has been more magical and the Garter more evocative, but the Fords are well housed. At few points does the staging go against the conception of human comedy, wry and mellow, which Giulini and Bruson have placed at the heart of this *Falstaff*.

Just what persuaded Giulini back is a matter for future biographers. Ernest Fleischmann, executive director of the L.A. Philharmonic, must have had an opera as a gleam in his eye when he engaged Giulini as music director — it is more than that now and he is hoping for two or three productions a year in the mid-Eighties. Gunter Breest, who with his DG team is recording all the Los Angeles performances, certainly played his part when *Rigoletto* happened. What matters is simply that the operatic silence has been broken. Covent Garden will hear *Falstaff* in midsummer and Florence will have it in May next year. Both will be excellent places to be at.

John Higgins

Television

Operational hazard

"Won't a cross do?" asks Bruce Anderson as he is asked to sign the consent form for the transplantation of his new heart. He is reacting violently to the anti-rejection drug, and his hands are shaking, but he manages the signature and subsides to await the heart and the surgery.

At this point the heart seemed somewhat in balance as we had heard one of the staff reporting that Mr Yacoub's plane was running 35 minutes late but, in the event, he made his helicopter to Yorkshire and telephoned to say that Mr Anderson's chest could be opened and that he would be there to perform the transplant in an hour and a half. And so he was, with the cardboard box of hope of life.

Thereafter it was a sanguinary business with some reassurance in Mr Yacoub's verdict that it was a "beautiful heart". The calm continued even when blood gushed suddenly and alarmingly upwards. "Don't make a mess, please," he said to an assistant.

The Forty Minutes team are to be congratulated on their technique and their stamina. Three, including the producer Louise Panton, were present in the theatre throughout, having scrubbed up like professional surgeons and gone with their specially sterilized equipment. Mr Anderson, happily, will be seen again in next week's programme pursuing his recovery routine. Scrubbing up on this occasion will not be necessary.

Dennis Hackett

Concert

America personified

BBCSO/Bernstein

Festival Hall/BBC2/Radio 3

Leonard Bernstein's contribution to the bicentenary of America's independence was a work for six voices and orchestra called *Songfest*; it was his portrait of modern America in poetry and music. It has taken six years to reach London in a live performance (by any reckoning, five years too long). On Wednesday the composer conducted his first performance in Britain, making his debut with the BBC Symphony Orchestra.

The whole concert was relayed on BBC television, and simultaneously matched with the stereophonic sound of Radio 3, so I decided to watch and listen at home, particularly as the interval talk was by Bernstein, with actors to speak all the fourteen poems set in *Songfest*.

Bernstein has always been lucky in his ideas, unusual, exciting and theatrical. *Fancy Free*, *West Side Story*, *Candide* (a lost cause vociferously defended), *Mass* was more embarrassing, whether or not you have set your face against organized religion, but it still provoked thought, and interest.

Songfest sets out to characterize various aspects of America. Now, a land of immigrants, of aspiration and love, of persecuted minorities, of the grandeur is proud to be a land. The loving centre includes a Whitman poem, most tenderly set, about love of man for man, a fervent example of noble feminism by a Spanish female poet, and a passionate movement not so firmly set, the concrete soft, as it were, in Edna St Vincent Millay's "What Lapse".

Television showed us Bernstein introducing the work, which he wanted to be both celebratory and entertaining. He did so in quite relaxed fashion, though on the podium he postures like a man possessed, and pulls faces like the late Sir Malcolm Sargent.

Nobody expects avant garde music from Bernstein. His language is showbiz, sometimes pompously folklorized as in the first section, sometimes cool jazz. He can write a good ballad, and does so, for female vocal trio (trailing reminiscent of Nicholas Maw's *Scenes and Arias*) in Anne Bradstreet's poem to her husband.

There is a bit of American Armistice music, some black soul, plenty of light-heartedness to lighten the serious lyrical melody which is Bernstein's strength. The orchestra music did not impress as did the vocal music (more than once I heard Bernstein wish that Mahler had composed *The Song of The Earth* for a number of solo singers, though Mahler would have opted for finer textures).

Songfest is an honorable, sincere and ebullient occasional piece. It makes its particular points smartly. Television did them proud, as did such singers as Sarah Walker and Thomas Allen, to name but two who evidently comprehended Bernstein's language naturally. It compares rather clearly with Britten's *War Requiem*, not to Bernstein's advantage.

William Mann

Theatre

Laughter too scarce

The Joke Collector

Playhouse, Liverpool

While I have been able to enjoy most of the work of the new company at the Liverpool Playhouse, I have not been able to enthuse; nor has the company won more than a small share of the youthful Liverpool Everyman audience. Meanwhile, a large portion of the old Playhouse audience seems to have disappeared in the take-over by Liverpool playwrights — perhaps to bingo or greyhound racing.

There is something to enthuse about in *The Joke Collector*, which was first a television play called *Tim Revolutions*, but it needs those full houses that seem to have disappeared. The play is a collection of jokes cut from the body politic of Czechoslovakia. Many of these are delivered as if to the secret police of Czechoslovakia, but they need the steady contagion of laughter which is hard to achieve from scattered spectators.

Michael Beckham's play is based on the real life of Jan Kalina, a Czech professor of humour who ran a satirical cabaret for 30 years before being imprisoned in the political winter that immediately followed the Prague Spring. It uses Kalina's

collection of jokes that satirized the totalitarian regimes of Eastern Europe to tell his story, and the temptation is to retell the jokes to give a taste of the comedy that offended. "What's two hundred feet long and eats cabbages?" "A Czechoslovakian meat queue." "Czechoslovakia's going to have a navy." "A navy? But the country doesn't have a coastline." "So what, we have a ministry of justice."

The latter joke came to Kalina from his interrogators, who spent six months asking him to explain his jokes, and Vovet's production divides itself between the interrogation, a reconstruction of the cabaret, and Kalina's home life complete with police microphones. It would have benefited from an actor who is more of a comedian than Geoffrey Jackson. His professorial approach may be accurate, but the punchlines could use more punch.

The overall production is well acted and witty, but not performed with all the cabaret exuberance that would do the point. Gareth Williams offers a model performance, and more of his sort of work would really identify each joke as a little revolution.

Ned Chaillet

Major Barbara

Birmingham Rep

In the way of things *Major Barbara* is always timely. It may no longer be fashionable to think that armaments manufacturers are the masters of the world, but its servants as everyone from Bernard Shaw to Leslie Charteris used to suggest, but the manufacture of weapons is still a happy hunting-ground for moralists.

Shaw's subversive comedy strikes out against easy liberal assumptions by making a hero of Andrew Undershaft, the millionaire manufacturer of arms. In his notes, Shaw calls him Saint Andrew Undershaft for preaching that the chief evil of the world is poverty. It is the philosophy of a found-

ling, and the part hinges on the idea that every Andrew Undershaft for generations has been a founding, adopted and given the name and intelligence while the legitimate son has been disinherited.

Shaw's St Andrew is tempted by an illegitimate child after meeting his children when they have become adults, but the child is Barbara, a major in the Salvation Army, and there is the challenge of Mephistopheles on meeting Faust. While Undershaft sets out to win her soul for his firm, she is looking for souls to bring to God.

As ever in Shaw, the play's action is in thought and argument. Unusually, there is also a scene of sudden brutality, shocking in its brief reality as a man storms in and hits women. Gary Olsen gives that character a rough force that heightens Shaw's portrait of a beast.

Elizabeth Bell serves admirably in Barbara's form, a proper challenge for Bill Fraser's Undershaft, and it is Mr Fraser who makes Peter Farrow's production so ruthlessly entertaining. He brings to his speeches a rumbling authority, with growls of restrained power. His hands fill the speeches with unscripted action; stroking Barbara's arms on their first meeting, clasping the hands of his estranged wife with undiminished affection, seizing the soft shoulder of his son with parental firmness. The delicacy of his actions contrasts with his natural bulk to make him always the centre of attention in the needlessly elaborate settings.

Ned Chaillet

Circle of Deceit (X)

Gate, Notting Hill; Screen on the Green

The World of Gilbert and George

ICA Cinematheque

Visiting Hours (X)

Classic, Oxford Street

"Never stand still in Beirut", Hanna Schygulla advises Bruno Ganz's reporter in *Circle of Deceit* (*Die Falschung*), the impressive new film by Volker Schlöndorff — his first, indeed, since *The Tin Drum*. The advice is salutary, for this is Beirut in 1975, in the grip of the Lebanese civil war. Explosions, bullets and burning tyres cascade around him as he gathers material for a Hamburg-based magazine, in the company of an eager photographer (played by director Jerzy Skolimowski). Snipers encoined in the Holiday Inn idly aim their rifles at street-sellers; the roads at night become an obstacle course of miniature front-line journalism.

The Bruno Ganz character is his fictional surrogate, but the circle of deceit that traps this journalist also has a personal dimension. He toys with separating from his wife, he becomes tentatively involved with Ariane, an old colleague who married a Lebanese and lives, widowed and childless, in a mansion full of decrepit splendour.

The characters' private turmoil helps considerably in raising the film's temperature, for Schlöndorff does have a tendency to fill the screen with grandiloquent, chilly gestures. Hanna Schygulla's performance as Ariane is crucial here: freed from the arid glitter of recent Fassbinder films, she radiates with warmth and approachable beauty.

Circle of Deceit is also notable for avoiding any

Cinema

An urgent and chilling conviction



"Circle of Deceit": Hanna Schygulla fraternizing in Beirut

purpose of entertainment. The Bruno Ganz character is his fictional surrogate, but the circle of deceit that traps this journalist also has a personal dimension. He toys with separating from his wife, he becomes tentatively involved with Ariane, an old colleague who married a Lebanese and lives, widowed and childless, in a mansion full of decrepit splendour.

The characters' private turmoil helps considerably in raising the film's temperature, for Schlöndorff does have a tendency to fill the screen with grandiloquent, chilly gestures. Hanna Schygulla's performance as Ariane is crucial here: freed from the arid glitter of recent Fassbinder films, she radiates with warmth and approachable beauty.

Circle of Deceit is also notable for avoiding any

deceit itself. The nightmare muddle of the Lebanese civil war is never straightened out in the interests of a conventional tidy narrative; the emotional predicaments similarly retain their complexity.

All told, few other recent films can approach the film for urgency, power and importance.

After Schlöndorff's hurriedly, one might expect peace and quiet from *The World of Gilbert and George*, which runs at the ICA Cinematheque until April 24. Gilbert and George, after all, are the British exponents of "living sculpture": they position themselves in art galleries, impeccably dressed in sober suits. From one standpoint, the duo represent a far-flung wing of cultural aesthetics: the materials of art are simply transformed into its very subject — and

the ultimate material of every art is the mind and body of the artist. Yet from another standpoint they belong to the grand tradition of English eccentricity, gently clowning about with poker faces and whimsical intent.

George is tall, with receding hair, glasses and a voice that seems to have leapt from the soundtrack of a Gaumont-British newsreel. Gilbert is shorter and speaks with a slight, disconcerting German accent. This 70-minute Arts Council film, devised and directed by the artists themselves, is most engaging when, observing them in action (or inaction), enjoying domestic rituals at their East End home or moving about with exquisite dignity to various pieces of music. They flex their bodies to the song "Bend It" (a wonderfully ridiculous sight); they wriggle on the floor during the hymn "The Day Thou Gavest Thy Son for Us"; they sit at a table, George gravely helps Gilbert to Leicester cheese and suggests a bizarre evening out: "Let's go to the Clifton and see some waiters."

If their cinematic world were entirely made up of these eccentric ballets and stilted conversations, the film would be comparatively easy to assimilate. But there are other elements involved, and the cumulative result is strangely unsettling. Some of the material is simply impenetrable — like the verbal commentaries hovering just beyond the borders of sense as the camera surveys various flowers or clump-up food. The hermetic, however, is quickly followed by glimpses of the all-too-public — riverside dereliction, graffiti on corrugated iron, a drunk on the pavement. East End youths come before Gilbert and George's camera, trying to describe their own lives. The words have a struggle getting out, but the most popular occupations seem to be playing *Space Invaders*, watching football, having a laugh and walking the streets. An impression builds up of barren, aimless urban life — though the unsympathetic might argue that Gilbert and George are hardly better employed standing around in art galleries. Still, the world of Gilbert and George, as pinned down on film, is provocative; all collectors of cinematic oddities should pay them a visit.

Last and least is *Visiting Hours*, a Canadian shocker about a disturbed hulk obsessed with torturing a laughable caricature of a television journalist (played, unfortunately, by Lee Grant, who should know better).

The producers were previously involved in the cheeky nightmares of David Cronenberg (*The Brood*, *Scanners*), but the present director — Jean Claude Lord — shows a flair for boring, rather than scaring, his audiences.

Geoff Brown

ALAN HOWARD
Best Actor of the Year
The RSC award-winning production of
Good
12 wks only from April 26
Aldwych Theatre
Book Now CC 379 6233

CREDIT CARD HOTLINES
THEY'RE PLAYING OUR SONG
CHILDREN OF A LESSER GOD
NO SEX PLEASE WE'RE BRITISH

London Festival Ballet
27 April - 29 May 1982

27 April - 1 May
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY
3-5 May
LES SYLPHIDES
THE STORM
ETUDES
6-8 May
SWITCH BITCH
SPHINX
VERDI VARIATIONS
10-15 May
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY
17-22 May
GISELLE

Performance times: Evenings 7.30
Saturday Matinees 2.30
Seating: £2.50, £7.50, £15, £15, £25, £50

The London Coliseum
Box Office Telephone 01-438 3181

25-29 May
World Premiere of new production of
SWAN LAKE
Sponsored by Barclay's Bank

ACADEMY 2
Oxford Street 437 5129
LINO VENTURA
MICHEL SERRAULT
ROMY SCHNEIDER
in CLAUDE MILLER'S
THE INQUISITOR
A GALA RELEASE
Winner of 8 top French awards

"A spare, polished, precision-timed piece of superior filmmaking... it should be seen" SUNDAY TELEGRAPH


"An inspired pro job of adaptation, mise-en-scene and editing... Simply a gripping joy" THE OUT

"A refreshingly quiet and intelligent psychological thriller... drenched in provincial French atmosphere" THE STANDARD

Stock Exchange Prices

Trust sale fears

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, March 29. Dealings End, Today. \$ Contango Day, April 19. Settlement Day, April 26.
\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.



GARRARD
buy antique and modern
jewellery and silver

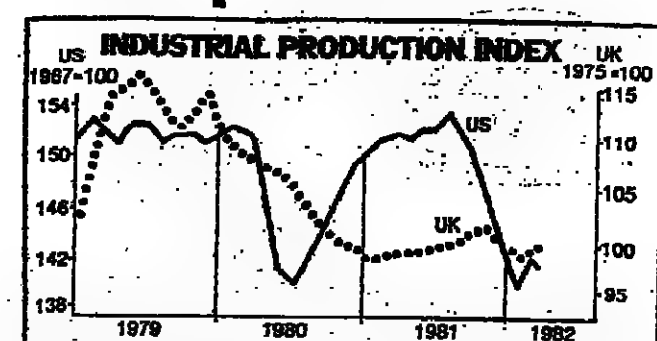
Garrard & Co Ltd, The Crown Jewellers, 112 Regent St,
London, W1A 2LJ Tel 01-754 7020

BRITISH FUNDS				COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL				T-Z				SHIPPING			
High	Low	Stock	Price Ch'ge	High	Low	Company	Price Ch'ge	High	Low	Company	Price Ch'ge	High	Low	Company	Price Ch'ge
100.00	99.50	British Fund	+0.50	100.00	99.50	British Fund	+0.50	100.00	99.50	British Fund	+0.50	100.00	99.50	British Fund	+0.50

United States...
Car market...
World...
Profits...
News...
Liquor...
LONDON EX...
COMMOD...
TODAY...
Building...
Berry...
Horse...

BUSINESS NEWS

US output falls



Source: Federal Reserve Board (Datastream) Central Statistical Office

United States industrial production declined by a seasonally adjusted 0.8 per cent in March, the Federal Reserve Board said. This follows a revised increase of 1.2 per cent in February and a decline of 2 per cent in January. British industrial production rose by 0.6 per cent in February while January estimates were revised upwards. The United States estimate for February was revised down from 1.6 per cent. Output of United States factories, utilities and mines stood in March at 141.2 per cent of its 1967 average, down 7.2 per cent from a year earlier. Production of business equipment declined by 1.2 per cent after rising 0.3 per cent in February, while consumer goods declined 0.3 per cent last month after rising 1.5 per cent in February.

Car makers to meet

Leaders from British and Japanese motor industries will meet in Tokyo on May 26 and 27 to discuss prospects for Japanese car sales in Britain this year and British market demand.

Meanwhile, President Mitterand of France was to raise the issue of Japan's booming trade surplus in talks with the Prime Minister, Mr. Zenko Suzuki, yesterday, although he realized that no immediate progress could be made.

World bank dilemma

Members of the International Development Association, the concessional lending arm of the World Bank, have failed to make their agreed contributions of \$4,100m this year, Mr. Tom Clausen, World Bank president, said in Lagos, Nigeria, yesterday. Only about \$1,500m has been received so far, he said. Mr. Clausen called on governments of countries south of the Sahara to raise prices to farmers to encourage food production, which otherwise would fall seriously short of the region's needs.

Profits slump at News Corporation

Net profits of Mr. Rupert Murdoch's Australian-based News Corporation tumbled from A\$5.6m to A\$1.8m (10.8m) in the half year to December 31, reflecting heavy losses in the United Kingdom. These included losses from Times Newspapers, the large trading loss of the newly launched Sunday magazine by the News of the World and heavy investment in the circulation of The Sun. The dividend is unchanged at 5.5 cents.

MARKET SUMMARY

Liquidation hits prices

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 544.8 down 9.8
FT 100 68.59 down 0.31
FT Allshare 314.23 down 4.33
Bargains 15,615

Prices fell steadily through the day after the appearance of several large lines of stock, thought to have come from liquidation at one of the leading investment trust groups. Flemings, Touches and Great Northern Investment Trust are all restructuring.

The final, mostly of the leaders, was placed, but at discounts to the market price. This, fear of further liquidations, and the placing of the Zilkha stake in Habitat 67, helped to depress the market. The Falklands crisis, worries of further rises in United States interest rates, and the end of the account, all combined to make jobs wary of taking stocks on the their books, and institutions nervous of buying.

Gift prices came back on interest rate worries as sterling stayed relatively steady. Shorts were down around 3/8, most mediums fell 5/8, and longs were also around 5/8 lower.

Among the leaders, GEC was down 1/4p at 732p, Becton down 10p at 224p, BP 5p at 282p, Thorn EMI 10p at 420p, Brierley 7p at 450p and Plessey 7p at 363p.

COMMODITIES

By the close of business last night it looked as though the brief recovery in metal prices had failed. Cash higher grade copper led 23 a tonne to 286p, and three months was lower by the same amount at 289p. Lead, zinc, aluminium and nickel also fell. The only exception among base metals was tin. Purchases by the buffer stock manager helped to push cash metal up by 18 to 27,138 a tonne while three months gained 210 to 27,372.

Silver, which has recently benefited from the strengthening of gold, fell back. At the bottom of the spot price lost 5p an ounce to 425p, and three months silver shed the same amount to 439p an ounce. Dealers expect that silver will weaken further without support from gold.

Much the biggest advance was made by April cocoa, which gained 220 a tonne to close at 2950. But this was largely the result of nearby technical factors, and the May contract was only 21 higher at 2973 a tonne. May was tight because a major speculative short position was being unwound in New York.

TODAY

Building societies figures (March); useable steel production (March).

Board meetings — Interim — Berry Trust, Unilever, Finals — Horace Cory.

Lloyds fears loan default by Argentina

Argentina is bound to default on loan repayments in the event of a full war with Britain, Sir Jeremy Morse, chairman of Lloyds Bank, said in London yesterday. This is the first formal statement on the loans by Lloyds Bank, whose subsidiary has substantial interests in the country.

"Everyone is striving to avoid a default so there is little chance that one could be triggered by accident," Sir Jeremy said.

The terms of each loan varied but in general it required a majority of the lending banks to agree before a default could be declared. This implies that Argentina could miss repayments to a number of banks but still avoid being called in default.

Sir Jeremy refused to say how much a default may cost Lloyds, nor how much it had advanced of the £795m syndicated loans in which it is involved. In the event of war the entire portfolio of debt could be in jeopardy, he said, however, he reassured shareholders at the annual general meeting that the bank could absorb any losses.

Lloyds was deeply concerned with developments in Argentina, he said in his subsidiary, Bank of London and South America, has 38 branches and 2,000 staff in that country, and was one of the 10 British firms most deeply involved. The bank has brought out some British staff.

While Argentina was making every effort to meet its obligations to foreign banks, payments were overdue to British banks and more could be expected to fall overdue in the next few days, Sir Jeremy said. He believed the country was paying money owed to Britain into an escrow account in New York but no funds had been received from that source.

Argentina is believed to have a pressing need for new loans but Sir Jeremy did not see this exerting immediate influence on its government.

Sir Jeremy also warned against taking too tough a line on Poland. Although the medium-term debt had been rescheduled, the agreement did not cover short-term debt, he said.

Lloyds has arranged more than £250m of finance for the second stage of the Sicasar steel complex in Mexico being built by the Sheffield company Davy Loewy.

The Department of Trade said yesterday that import licences on goods from Argentina will be issued only when they are authorised by other government departments, or if evidence that the goods are in transit is received by May 7.

Feature, page 13



Sir Jeremy Morse yesterday: sure that Lloyds could absorb losses

£77m industry boost for depressed areas

Public money totalling £77m is to be spent in an attempt to make two of the country's most depressed areas — Liverpool and Motherwell — more attractive to industry and commerce.

Up to £20m will go to financing a speculative office development in the heart of Liverpool, the Department of Industry announced yesterday, while £57m will be injected into the Scottish steel town over the next five years under a deal signed with Strathclyde Regional Council and the Scottish Development Agency.

Through the English Industrial Estates Corporation Ltd has been spent on acquiring the old five acre Exchange Station and hotel site from National Car Parks, which has owned the site since August 1980.

This is regarded as the first major Government initiative in helping to revitalize Merseyside since Mr

Michael Heseltine, Environment Secretary, toured the city with key businessmen and institutions directly after Easter.

It is also a significant advance for the corporation which is better known for the construction of factory and industrial buildings in the country's depressed areas.

The SDA is putting £37m into the fourth big project it has announced in the past three months. The region will contribute £14m and the district £8m.

The aim is to create 3,000 permanent jobs in new and refurbished factories. A massive scheme of environmental improvements will transform decaying areas. New roads, sewers and waterworks will be built.

Existing firms, new companies and incoming industries will be offered ready-made factories and workshops, backed up by a package of financial and advisory services.

swapping its Wyth Farm interest for an oil company's gas properties in the North Sea.

A dispute about whether companies wishing to bid should pay for a geological and economic evaluation report or the field by the London based independent consultants, Energy Resource Consultants — and if so how much, British Gas is believed to want to charge bidders more than £50,000 each just to have a sight of the report. This is to avoid giving away valuable geological information cheaply.

British Gas's desire to continue as operator of the field even after it has sold out its equity interest. This could be done on a contract basis. Alternatively, the new operator of the field might be urged to employ British Gas's employees in Dorset to charge.

The issue of the price tag to be affixed to Wyth Farm has still to be resolved. The unpublished report by the consultants ERC is reliably understood to take a more conservative view of the

field's potential than British Gas itself has done.

The corporation, which is bitterly opposed to the sale, believes the Wyth Farm licence contains reserves, with another 128 million barrels of possible reserves on so far undrilled structures near the main reservoir. ERC is more sceptical about this additional potential.

While British Gas is planning to stick to its £450m valuation (and hopes to publish a separate report saying why it is more optimistic than the consultants), oil companies are unwilling to pay much more than £200m for the corporation's interest. The Government's problem is that, after the future over the sale of shares in Amersham International, it is sensitive to charges of selling off national assets at knockdown prices.

The earliest that the offer document can now be published is probably the end of next month.

Workforces opt for management buyouts

Maxwell rescues newspaper

By Margaret Pagano

Financial Weekly, closed last week by Fleet Holdings, has been saved by Mr Robert Maxwell's British Printing & Communication Corporation with the involvement of journalists who will put up part of the finance.

A deal has been quickly put together. Four key journalists, including the new editor, Mr Roy Heath, promptly approached Henry Ansbacher, the merchant bankers, to mount a management buyout. It is hoped that the publication will be on sale next Friday.

Mr Maxwell's group is believed to be paying £200,000 and the journalists are staking £50,000 on the newspaper's future. They will take 24.9 per cent of the equity, which will be made up of convertible preference shares in a separate company under BPCC. The scheme is open to all staff.

All the 54 staff will receive redundancy payment under their contracts with Fleet Holdings with the 20 journalists collecting nine months' pay. Under the deal the staff

FINANCIAL WEEKLY

INSIDE De Lorean rent-a-car hits a bump Dutch plan

Last week's "final" issue — but a relaunch is now planned

has been slimmed down to 28 employees with the number of editorial staff down to 13.

Financial Weekly, started by Trafalgar House, owners of the Daily and Sunday Express, under the wing of former Punch editor Mr William Davis in 1979, has been losing about £1m a year on a circulation of some 17,000 and 60,000 copies distributed free. Last year it joined with Accountants Weekly magazine.

Mr Stephen Hughes-Jones, the former editor, is still believed that he does not yet know of the closure. Mr Ron Hobbs, of BPCC, is the company's new chairman.

Workers at the Cheshire Fire Engineering company in Winsford, due to close later this month, are backing the formation of a new company launched by four senior managers.

Thirty of the 100 strong workforce have invested their redundancy money in Saxon Special Vehicle Bodies, the new company, buying £1 workers preference shares raising in excess of £20,000. The four managers now directors of the new company have raised £30,000 between them.

The new company bought the design drawings from the parent company fortyrbuilder ERF of Sandbach.

Fire engine makers saved

A Cheshire company with a worldwide reputation for building fire engines has been saved from going out of business by the workforce.

US acts to protect savers

From Bailey Morris, Washington, April 15

In a move reminiscent of the 1930s, the United States Government has seized control of a huge California savings and loan association after nervous depositors withdrew more than \$70m (£40m) in one week.

The unprecedented takeover, described as a "Nationalization" by members of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, was necessary to prevent the savings institution from going under.

Accordingly, the government has declared insolvent the Oakland-based Fidelity Financial Corporation, parent company of Fidelity Savings and Loan Association, one of America's largest building associations with deposits of more than \$7,400m.

This is the first time the Government has had to take

control of a savings and loan association to protect the assets of its depositors.

The association's problems really began during the period from 1978 to 1980 when it launched an aggressive lending policy making fixed-rate mortgage loans at rates of 11 per cent and 12 per cent.

When interest rates failed to decline, as Fidelity's management had expected, the association was forced to borrow short-term money at rates of 18 per cent and above to fulfil its loan commitments.

The result was that Fidelity Financial, its parent company, reported an operating loss last year of \$56.9m, despite its recorded assets of more than \$2,930m.

Then rumours of the association's plight began to

circulate widely to the point that Fidelity's stock, which had traded at \$14 a share just two years ago, plunged to \$2 a share before authorities halted trading last Monday.

At the beginning of April, auditors said in an annual report to Fidelity's shareholders that they doubted "the continued existence" of the association. Analysts described the report as "the kiss of death".

This triggered a run on deposits which during the week of April 5 amounted to withdrawal of \$70m.

Meanwhile, Fidelity's management was frantically seeking to merge with another association in an effort to save the institution but when these efforts appeared to fail, federal officials took over.

A panel of judges representing advertising agencies and women's organizations helped to select four advertising campaigns. Three of these were television commercials for Camay soap, Persil Automatic washing powder and Nairn contouring cream.

Each product was tested in its "liberated" and "traditional" forms. The Nairn Contour Wallcovering advertisement, for example, showed a young attractive woman in a bathrobe stepping out of the shower to congratulate her husband who was doing the wallpapering while the second version showed a young woman in jeans hanging in the shower.

The advertising industry has been criticized for failing to reflect that only 5 per cent of households have a working husband, a wife who does not work outside the home and two dependent children and that 7 per cent of mothers with children now go out to work.

The alternative advertisements were shown to more than 500 women in Britain covering all age and social groupings.

The research study's significant finding was that where two types of advertising were used for a brand, the advertisement which showed women in a less restricted, modern role was consistently more effective. This was true for all women, whatever their age and occupation.

Dr Robert Hamilton, who led the University research team, said: "The combination we found for an advertisement was the modern, liberated role which was portrayed realistically. The image which fared worst was that of the housewife tied to the kitchen sink, which was portrayed unrealistically."

Business Editor, page 13

Bank lending to the private sector continued to expand last month, rising by a further £2,094m, according to the Bank of England.

Part of this rise in lending was the payment of taxes still owing as a result of civil servants' dispute last summer. About £75m of this was paid over last month.

This in turn helped to improve government finances and the Central Government was estimated to have been in surplus by £53m, in the four weeks to March 17.

In addition, the Government sold £1,422m of debt

outside the banking system. Overall, the public sector had a contractionary impact on domestic credit of £1,723m.

The Government's finances in the period were also helped by the £54m raised by the Amersham International sale and some £200m from the Trustee Savings Banks' refinancing of export credits.

The rise in sterling M3 is confirmed at 0.2 per cent, but revised seasonal adjustments may eventually raise this figure and correspondingly lower the January and February figures.

Business Editor, page 13

Bank lending to the private sector continued to expand last month, rising by a further £2,094m, according to the Bank of England.

Part of this rise in lending was the payment of taxes still owing as a result of civil servants' dispute last summer. About £75m of this was paid over last month.

This in turn helped to improve government finances and the Central Government was estimated to have been in surplus by £53m, in the four weeks to March 17.

In addition, the Government sold £1,422m of debt

outside the banking system. Overall, the public sector had a contractionary impact on domestic credit of £1,723m.

The Government's finances in the period were also helped by the £54m raised by the Amersham International sale and some £200m from the Trustee Savings Banks' refinancing of export credits.

The rise in sterling M3 is confirmed at 0.2 per cent, but revised seasonal adjustments may eventually raise this figure and correspondingly lower the January and February figures.

Business Editor, page 13

Bank lending to the private sector continued to expand last month, rising by a further £2,094m, according to the Bank of England.

Part of this rise in lending was the payment of taxes still owing as a result of civil servants' dispute last summer. About £75m of this was paid over last month.

This in turn helped to improve government finances and the Central Government was estimated to have been in surplus by £53m, in the four weeks to March 17.

In addition, the Government sold £1,422m of debt

outside the banking system. Overall, the public sector had a contractionary impact on domestic credit of £1,723m.

The Government's finances in the period were also helped by the £54m raised by the Amersham International sale and some £200m from the Trustee Savings Banks' refinancing of export credits.

The rise in sterling M3 is confirmed at 0.2 per cent, but revised seasonal adjustments may eventually raise this figure and correspondingly lower the January and February figures.

Business Editor, page 13

BANRO CONSOLIDATED INDUSTRIES plc

Creditable performance - dividend increased

Results to 31st December	1981	1980
Turnover	£21,105,775	£19,858,327
Profit before tax	725,848	801,497
Profit after tax	486,787	889,105
Earnings per share	7.6p	115.2p
Dividend per share (net)	3.3p	3.0p

Includes exceptional credit for deferred taxation in respect of stock relief equivalent to 7.5p per share.

I regard the 1981 result as a creditable performance in the light of the widespread international recession. The finances of the Group remain sound and your Board propose an increase in the Ordinary Dividend to 3.3p (1980 - 3.0p).

Indications are that profits in the first half of 1982 are likely to be at about the same level as last year. Several developments are in hand, and these, combined with the corrective action taken at William Bate, will put the Group in a good position to increase profits again, once the economic recovery gets under way.

Edward Rose, Chairman and Chief Executive.

The principal activities of the Banro Group are the manufacture of framed windows, rolled sections, extruded plastic profiles, motor car body components, off highway vehicle components, the continuous plating of metal in coil form and electroplating applications for the sea, air, road, rail, domestic appliance and building industries.

Copies of the Report and Accounts may be obtained from the Secretary, Edmore Works, Pelah Road, Brownhills, West Midlands WS8 7HP

Argentina: fear of default



General Gallor: looking for \$7,000m this year

Already fearing default on massive loans to Poland and Romania, international bankers are now suffering sleepless nights over their exposure to Argentina. The Falklands crisis has again raised the spectre of a default by a major international borrower leading to chaos in international capital markets.

As the confrontation between Britain and Argentina moves towards its climax, the world's financial institutions, including banks which have lent Argentina \$32,000m (£18,000m), are doing all they can to ensure that if possible — the Falklands confrontation does not upset the world of international finance.

Damage has already been done both to London's standing as a financial centre and to Argentina's creditworthiness by the freezing of Argentinian assets in Britain. But this is insignificant compared to the effects of a default.

Hence the recent visit to New York by Argentine officials to reassess the American bankers that Argentina will continue to make payments on its huge foreign debts. Despite suspending payments to banks in Britain the Argentines have indicated they will continue to repay non-British banks which have lent them money.

Meanwhile the United Kingdom authorities, despite freezing \$1,400m of Argentine assets held in the country, are also doing all they can to ensure that Argentina's creditworthiness is not damaged.

Lead managers on Argentine loans

1979-81	No of loans	Amount (£m)
Lloyds Bank	12	785
Amsterdam-Rotterdam	4	437
Deutsche Bank	4	339
Citibank	9	313
Bank of Tokyo	12	283
Mitsubishi	4	283

Source: Economics Intelligence Unit

here and restricting any new credit to Argentina from London banks, stress that they do not want to push Argentina into formal default. Banks in the United Kingdom have \$5,800m worth of claims against Argentina so there is much at stake.

It is doubtful whether Government-imposed restrictions — on banking with Argentina have had much effect. Credit to Argentina has dried up but that probably has more to do with Argentina's invasion of the Falklands and the resulting uncertainties than the British Government's clampdown on lending and assets freeze.

Against a background of worsening economic experience in the Latin American continent, Argentina's credit rating has been deteriorating anyway and it has therefore been paying more for its loans.

The delays over the \$200m Eurocredit for Segba, the Argentinian electrical utility, and growing list of defections among the banks involved, is an indication of the

reluctance of banks in the present climate to commit more money to Argentina. The Segba loan will be discussed by bankers in New York today and further delay appears certain.

With external borrowing needs of about \$7,000m in 1982 to help service its existing loans, Argentina faces serious problems if it is shut out from international capital markets. Its reserves are low at about \$5,300m of which nearly a third is locked in London and the import ban by the EEC will reduce its foreign exchange earnings.

Whatever the outcome of the Falklands crisis, Argentina will continue to suffer. The episode will have thrown a spanner in the works of the hardline economic programme sponsored by Economy Minister Dr Roberto Alemann. The main plank of this was to reduce inflation by cutting government spending and thus the need to print money. But military expenditure to cover the invasion will make it harder than ever to

reduce the government deficit and affect much reduction in the 130 per cent inflation rate of 1981. This will not be overlooked by international bankers if and when the present problem is solved.

The American rather than the British banks are the big lenders to Latin America. But Argentina is an exception and Lloyds Bank especially is deeply involved.

Apart from having 38 branches in Argentina producing about £10m a year in profits and with a net worth of about £40m, Lloyds has been a big lender in the syndicated credit field. The table, showing Lloyds as lead manager on 12 loans worth \$735m to Argentina over the past three years, is a useful but imperfect guide of banks' exposure to Argentina; imperfect because lead managers do not necessarily take much of the loans they arrange on their balance sheets.

Instead they often like to collect the management fees for arranging the loan and then syndicate a large part of it to other banks. In some

cases it is conceivable that the lead manager carries practically none of the loan on its own balance sheet.

Nevertheless Lloyds would suffer badly in the event of a formal default, as would Midland with its subsidiary Crocker. According to one analyst's estimate, the exposure of the British clearing banks — ex-Crocker and Lloyds's domestic lending in Argentina — could be between \$500m to \$700m.

Providing Britain and Argentina do not find themselves at war, it is most unlikely that any banking syndicate would decide to precipitate a formal default and ask the agent bank to accelerate the loan as happened during the freeze on Iranian assets. But it could conceivably happen: Lloyds Bank admitted yesterday that payments on some loans were already overdue.

However, even where one bank in a syndicate wants to precipitate default, it can often be outvoted by other banks involved and for the moment there is no sign of anybody wanting to take such drastic action. As with Poland and Romania, there is too much to lose, and time to be gained.

"The atmosphere is very different to the Iranian freeze when everybody was grabbing what they could. It's being handled on the basis that there will be a political solution and the banks will be paid," said one international banker.

The Bank of England seems to have played its part with characteristic pragmatism and flexibility trying to reach an accommodation between what was legally possible, the aim of the sanctions and the possibility of damage to British interests.

But the authorities accept that London's reputation as an international financial centre will suffer. Others feel the danger has been overplayed. As one banker said: "Everyone said there would be damage to New York because of the Iranian freeze. I wonder".

Peter Wilson-Smith

Business Editor

Industrial output disappoints

At first sight the latest set of industrial production figures are very gloomy for the Government. At a second sight they are slightly gloomy.

Output rose in February from its January level by 0.5 per cent, considerably less than most people had expected given the disruption caused by snow.

But the January figures have now been revised upwards from the first indications given last month.

But after taking account of the fact that January turned out to have been considerably better than a first thought, the latest figures show no signs of sustained recovery yet.

Both January and December were affected by very severe weather, yet the February figures show only a 0.6 per cent rise for total production. Manufacturing output went up by 1.7 per cent in February, a much more healthy performance, but it was still below the level recorded in September and October last year. Only metal manufacture and the food, drink and tobacco sectors recorded big rises.

The pause in recovery in the early part of this year was predictable and predicted. Consumer goods sales are slowing down and restocking shows no signs of getting firmly underway. But prospects for later this year ought to be considerably better. Any world recovery on the back of falling oil prices ought to help our exports, and restocking should be making a significant contribution to demand by then.

The cloud in this otherwise bright sky remains, of course, the possibility of interest rates in the United States staying high.

Markets

Nervous times

Markets showed an understandable lack of interest in yesterday's full money supply figures for the March banking month.

Attention was much more fully concentrated on what was going on across the ocean, and the feeling was distinctly more lively than for some days. Down went sterling, apparently to find official support around the \$1.753 level, before subsequently recovering; and up edged interest rates.

In money markets the Bank of England's Band 1 intervention level has remained anchored at 13.25 per cent, but the yield curve out to three months, strongly negative not to go so long ago, is starting to flatten out. That still leaves the Bank plenty of scope to allow rates to edge higher without disturbing base rates, particularly with the seven-day interbank rate still below 13 per cent.

This may be relevant so long as uncertainty remains over the Falklands situation and, perhaps, if the worsened expectations for United States money supply prove correct.

But one must assume that such fine considerations would hardly be relevant if war was broken out in the south Atlantic. Then the probability must be that interest rates would quickly suffer a crisis hike.

Meanwhile, the full March money supply figures are much as expected with the public sector proving a major contractionary influence on credit expansion and bank lending to the private sector rising by £2,090m. With an estimated £1,500m still to be collected, the authorities still have something of a cushion. A cushion they may need if funding becomes difficult in the next few weeks.

RTZ Dividend peg

Rio Tinto-Zinc (RTZ) is putting a brave face on the sharp fall in attributable profits last year from £155m to £102m.

Interest rates, oil prices and inflation could all decline this year, the company says, and RTZ should respond quickly to rise in metal prices, particularly copper. But there are many indications that this will be another difficult year for what nevertheless remains one of the world's most successful mining companies.

First, profits in 1981 were bolstered by an exceptional performance by Borax and by the weakness of sterling. It might be unwise to depend on either factor this year. Borax contributed about half of profits, the first time that copper has not been the company's biggest earner.

Exchange rates, it must be admitted, confuse the whole picture. But this in turn accounted for about half the increase in Borax's profits; and without the stronger dollar, whose average for 1980 was \$2.39 to the pound compared with \$1.91 in 1981, group sales in local currency terms would have been flat.

Metal prices are the second problem. RTZ's copper production still runs at more than 90 per cent of capacity and prices are above the company's undisclosed break-even point. Lornex and Palabora are profitable, a fair achievement when Phelps Dodge is closing mines. But in spite of the recent slight improvement on the London Metal Exchange, the prospect this year is poor.

Perhaps this is why an increase of £20m to £185m in profits after extraordinary items was insufficient to persuade the directors to recommend an increase on the total dividends of 22.9p gross paid the previous year. The company has, over £30m in recoverable ACT to savour once it has fully absorbed Tunnel Cement and Thomas Ward and sees UK profits rising. But one has to be guarded about the overall prospect for 1982.

Experiments in chip chat

"User friendliness" is one of the catchwords most favoured by today's computer salesman. It means that people do not need months of training to communicate with the machine.

But all information still has to be fed in through a terminal keyboard — and that is bound to intimidate someone who is completely untrained.

The really friendly machines of the future will have to accept input spoken to them in the user's normal language. They will have to speak back rather than flash answers on to a display screen or spew out printed paper. Many of the mass applications for computers — such as "expert systems" which the public can consult about anything from train times to medical advice — require them to carry out spoken conversations.

Electronics laboratories around the world are currently experiencing a surge of interest in voice technology.

Japan has made speech recognition a major goal of its now famous programme to develop a "fifth generation" of intelligent computers for the 1990s.

Several British institutions, public and private, are also in the forefront of voice research.

The most advanced product demonstrated yet in this country is Logos, a speech

recognition system developed jointly by the Government's Joint Speech Research Unit (JSRU) and the computer firm Logica.

The first commercial version of Logos is due to be delivered next month to British Telecom's Martlesham research laboratory. It will be used in experiments into the recognition of spoken commands over the phone — an investigation that might

TECHNOLOGY: COMPUTER SPEECH

By Clive Cookson

lead eventually to BT's electronic telephone exchanges being given a (very limited) capability to converse with subscribers who need help with a call.

Logos has a maximum vocabulary of 2,000 words and can recognise continuous speech at natural conversational pace. However, like all rival systems, it has several severe limitations.

Firstly, Logos can use its full vocabulary only if the speaker limits himself to the rules of grammar and syntax which the system is programmed to accept. Without the help of these special rules, Logos could not recognise more than 300 words.

The second restriction — and again it is common to

rival systems — is that each new user must "train" the machine to recognise his own particular vocal patterns before it will work for him. Mr Jeremy Peckham, Logos manager at Logica, says the system could recognise only about 20 words without any prior training.

The electronic generation of speech — known generally as speech synthesis — is much simpler than the reverse process of speech recognition, because the human listener copes with most voice abnormalities using his full knowledge of context, syntax and so on. But no machine can interpret the full unquantified subtleties of human language.

During the 1970s several cheap speech generators were developed. The best known is the synthesizer on a single silicon chip, which Texas Instruments incorporated in the Speak and Spell educational toy.

National Semiconductor is another successful manufacturer of speech synthesizer chips. They cost £23 each for quantities of 100 or more chips with a vocabulary of 144 words (with big reductions for very large quantities) or £40 each for 274 words. Chips of this sort, are being incorporated on new products ranging from talking lifts ("This is the third floor") to cars ("Please fasten your seat belt").

But, as a National Semiconductor spokesman said: "We



realize that such devices will not really take off in the marketplace until we have speech recognition to go with synthesis." The company is reportedly close to developing a speech recognition chip (though it is bound to be very expensive initially and limited to a few words of vocabulary).

The first commercial speech recognizer was introduced by Threshold Technology, an American company, in the mid 1970s. It and a few rivals now satisfy a narrow specialized market where the limitations — a small vocabulary of less than 100 words which have to be

when the speaker pauses between each word.

To follow natural speech, where many words run into one another or even get swallowed completely, the machine cannot rely on pattern recognition alone. It must have a knowledge of grammatical structure, and know which words are more or less likely to precede which others.

Continuous speech recognition is being investigated also by several other groups in the United States, Europe and Japan. In this country, the National Physical Laboratory (NPL) in Teddington is working on the basic technology, using a model avionic system (for example, "Set height 20,000ft."). The first commercial fruits of the research will be enjoyed by the 10 British electronics companies which belong to the NPL Speech Recognition Club and have contributed financially to the project.

In the United States, IBM claims the lead. Its researchers are working with a natural vocabulary of 1,000 English words and no artificial rules of grammar or syntax. They have achieved 91 per cent accuracy with trained people speaking at normal pace. One limitation of the experimental IBM system is that it still takes 80 times as long to process the words as the speaker takes to utter them.

However, IBM expects the delay to shrink rapidly as technology improves. Its scientists believe they can build a prototype dictation typewriter within a decade.

In 1981, a year in which world recession proved to be deeper and longer-lasting than forecasters had predicted, few British companies managed to announce new record levels of profit.

But at J Bibby & Sons we proved, yet again, that diversification through selected areas, combined with controlled expansion, is a recipe for success that is sound in even the most alien of financial climates.

We achieved record profits — in fact, for the sixth successive year.

Our sales crossed the £200 million mark for the first time — profits increased by 12.59% to £12.184m.

We paid our shareholders more, raising the dividend total by 19.3%. Yet we still retained more than £7m towards our substantial spending

programme to secure our future by improving the quality of the products and services we offer.

And, because of our strong cash flow, we were able to keep borrowings to a minimum, and earn interest on short-term deposits.

We spent more in 1981 — some £8m in all — and our new Industrial Services Division was born with the purchase of

an 85% interest in Furmanite International.

In 1982 the markets in which we operate will remain competitive, but we are confident that our progression will continue. We have never been in a stronger position to meet the challenges of the future.

For your copy of the 1981 Report and Accounts, Write to: The Secretary, J Bibby & Sons PLC, Richmond House, Rumford Place, Liverpool L3 9QQ.

BIBBY

BUSINESS NEWS/COMPANIES AND MARKET REPORTS

NOTICE OF ISSUE

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the undermentioned Stock to be admitted to the Official List.

EAST ANGLIAN WATER COMPANY

(Originally incorporated in England by the Lowestoft Water, Gas and Market Act 1853, the name of the Company being changed on 1st January, 1982 by the East Anglian Water Order 1981.)

OFFER FOR SALE BY TENDER OF
£2,000,0009 per cent. Redeemable Preference Stock, 1987
(which will mature for redemption at par on 29th May, 1987)

Minimum Price of Issue — £99 per £100 of Stock
yielding at this price, together with the associated tax credit at the current rate, £12.98 per cent.

This Stock is an investment authorised by Section 1 of the Trustee Investments Act, 1961 and by paragraph 10 (as amended in its application to the Company) of Part II of the First Schedule thereto. Under that paragraph, the required rate of dividend on the Ordinary Capital of the Company was 4 per cent. but, by the Trustee Investments (Water Companies) Order 1973, such rate was reduced to 2.5 per cent. in relation to dividends paid during any year after 1972.

The preferential dividends on the Stock will be at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum and no tax will be deducted therefrom. Under the imputation-tax system, the associated tax credit at the current rate of Advance Corporation Tax (37ths of the distribution) is equal to a rate of 3 1/4ths per cent. per annum.

Tenders for the Stock must be made on the Form of Tender supplied with the Prospectus and must be accompanied by a deposit of £10 per £100 nominal amount of Stock applied for and sent in a sealed envelope to Deloitte Haskins & Sells, New Issues Department, P.O. Box 207, 128, Queen Victoria Street, London EC4P 4JX marked "Tender for East Anglian Water Stock", so as to be received not later than 11 a.m. on Thursday, 22nd April, 1982. The balance of the purchase money will be payable on or before Tuesday, 25th May, 1982.

Copies of the Prospectus, on the terms of which alone Tenders will be considered, and Forms of Tender may be obtained from:

Seymour, Pierce & Co.,
10, Old Jewry, London EC2R 8EA.

Barclays Bank PLC,
61, London Road North, Lowestoft, Suffolk NR32 1LT.

or from the Offices of the Company at 163, High Street, Lowestoft, Suffolk NR32 1HT and
84, York Road, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk NR30 2LZ.

F J C LILLEY

Looking for
worldwide
contracts

F J C Lilley, the Glasgow-based civil engineering group which helped to build Hong-kong's mass transit system, London's Green Park station and was involved in the construction of the Victoria underground line is aiming to compete for much bigger contracts world-wide.

Expansion at home and abroad — the group has spent around £8.5m in the past two years — has depleted its cash reserves which at the end of last January stood at around £5m.

To finance new major

projects and provide sufficient lines of capital for making more acquisitions, Lilley announced yesterday that it wants to raise £5.15m from shareholders with a one-for-five rights issue at £120p. In the Stock Market, the shares dropped 6p to 160p.

The cash raising accompanied the group's annual figures which for the year to the end of last January, showed pre-tax profits up from £6m to £7.8m on a turnover ahead £27m to £127m. As indicated at the half-way stage, the total gross dividend is lifted 10 per cent to 7.87p with a gross 5.02p final.

The group says that it expects trading to expand in the current year with a satisfactory order book. It has seen an increasing share of business from overseas markets which Lilley says

has to some extent offset the impact of the economic climate in the United Kingdom.

Mr James Aitken, chairman, said the group had not earmarked the new cash for any particular expansion although it intends to pursue a number of new opportunities.

HEWDEEN-STUART

Plunge into red

Hewden-Stuart Plant, the Glasgow-based construction equipment hirer, saw pretax profits of £2.9m in 1980 turn into a loss of £954,000 for the year to January 1982.

Turnover was also sharply down at £81m against £96m last time. The company said this decrease was "accelerated" by the conscious decision not to pursue volume in the face of unecon-

omic pricing". On the stock market, the shares backed the downward trend by falling 1p to close at 33p. This was largely due to a decision to maintain last year's dividend at 1.82p gross for the year.

Mr Alastair Deakin, the company's finance director, said: "Interest charges fell from £4.2m to £2.9m. Cash flow per share of 9.46p against 14.57p was described as 'remaining extremely strong'."

"The directors have reached the conclusion that the recession has now bottomed out, that the workload of our customers is stabilising, and that inroads have been made into the substantial surplus equipment held by the hire industry which was responsible for the collapse of the rate structure", the company said.

Mr Deakin said that customers' use of equipment had picked up in the first two months of the financial year and that prices were hardening slightly.

The decision to pay this year's dividend out of reserves had been reached after regard to the conservative dividend policy of past years, he said. An additional factor was the positive cash flow and the company's view of the likely trading outlook over the next 18 months.

T. C. HARRISON

Overheads cut

Sheffield-based vehicle and heavy plant leasing group T. C. Harrison produced a 16 per cent increase in pretax profits to £2,833m in the 12 months to December 31, 1981 on turnover which was

fractionally down, to £72,515m against £73,83m last time.

Action by the group to cut back on overheads has been the main contributory factor to the improved profits in the midst of a recession reports Mr Edward Harrison, chairman. A boost to profits was the drastic reduction in interest charges slashed from just under £1m last time to only £168,000.

In spite of adverse trading conditions, Mr Harrison comments that all divisions of the group made profits during the year including commercial vehicles which witnessed a 70 per cent strengthening in the market.

Even in the heavy construction vehicle division, the group produced some commendable results. Profits from the earthmoving division more than doubled from £169,000 to £342,000 over the year against a background of falling construction activity.

As a result of improved profitability, Harrison's directors are recommending a final dividend of 2.18p a share, a 7 1/2 per cent rise on last year's pay, and a total dividend for the year is £1.15 a share compared with 2.96p in 1980, representing an overall increase of 5.1 per cent.

Earnings per share have advanced from the previous year's 12.66p to 13.49p.

On the current year, Mr Harrison comments that he is unable to predict what the outcome but states that results will prove to be satisfactory. Profits in the first two months of the year are lower than the corresponding period on 1981 because divisions were hard hit by the inclement weather.

THE BEGINNINGS OF AN
IMPROVED FINANCIAL
PERFORMANCE

'What has been achieved is clearly due to our own efforts'

Statement by Sir Trevor Holdsworth, Chairman, from the 1981 Annual Report and Accounts.

The profit before tax of £34.6 million for the year, after the 1980 loss of £1.2 million, shows the beginnings of an improved financial performance stemming from the very stringent and costly actions that we took in 1980 and to a lesser extent in 1981.

In this achievement, we have had generally no help from economic or market conditions in the major countries in which we operate; in particular, the automotive and construction markets have continued to be depressed, giving inadequate levels of demand.

In the United Kingdom, our largest single investment area, it may be true that the bottom of the cycle was reached in the second quarter of the year. However, subsequent months showed very little improvement in demand. The recession is not yet over: activity remains flat and much capacity remains under-utilised.

Nevertheless, our efforts over the last two years have begun to yield improvements in financial performance. In 1980 the United Kingdom operations as a whole incurred a loss on trading of £18 million, and this was turned into a surplus of £13 million for 1981. Although this turn-around was a creditable achievement, results remain very far from satisfactory in the United Kingdom both in regard to the return on a turnover in excess of £1,000 million and on the resources invested.

Overseas the surplus on trading improved to £70 million from £55 million in 1980. In Europe, where our businesses are mainly linked to the automotive industry, the results were down on last year, but elsewhere trading surpluses increased substantially; in North America as a result not only of the bringing into production of the new facilities but also the progressive development of autoware distribution; in Asia and South Africa as a consequence of favourable market circumstances.

Rationalisation, reorganisation, closure and

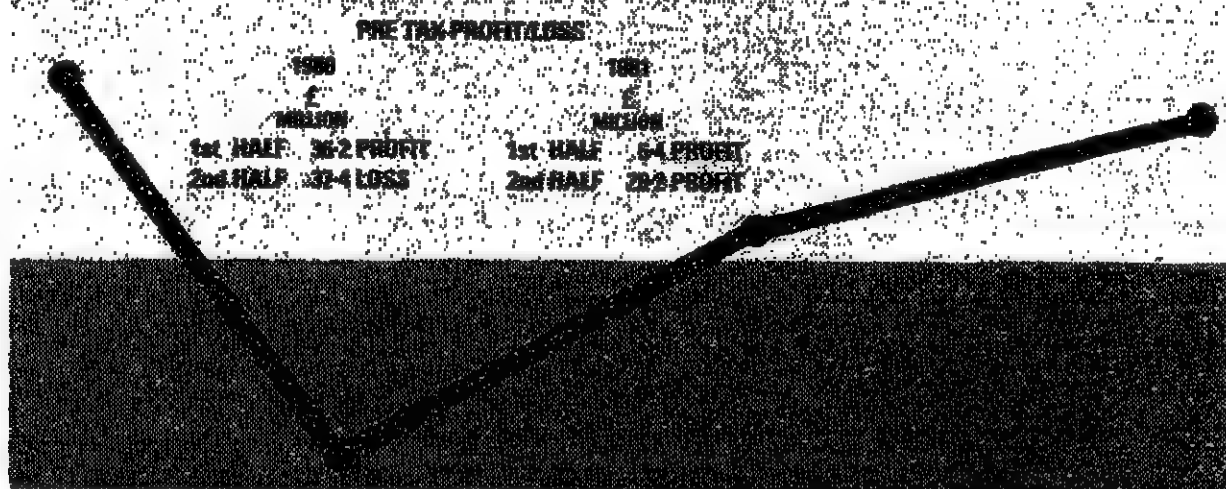
THE WORK OF RESTRUCTURING
HAS NOT YET FINISHED

divestment continued during the year in many businesses. Employee redundancy costs in on-going activities absorbed nearly £12 million and there were further charges under 'Extraordinary items' for discontinued activities of £25 million (of which £6 million was for employee redundancy). The total redundancy cost of £18 million relates to severance payments for almost 6,000 employees. All these figures are on a total Group basis, but the overseas proportion is small.

Thus, although the costs of reorganisation were less severe than in 1980, they still amounted to nearly £37 million compared with £75 million in the previous year.

Whilst many of the major problems have been dealt with at great cost in both financial and social terms, the work of restructuring has not yet finished, and further costs will have to be incurred in 1982 and beyond.

Following the completion of major schemes at



Brymbo and the bulk of the construction work on the new transmissions factories in the USA, capital spending was somewhat lower than in recent years at £84 million, of which £43 million was in respect of United Kingdom activities. These figures still represent however a very considerable investment in the modernisation and replacement of plant and

TOWARDS WORLD RATHER
THAN NATIONAL MARKETS

machinery in our businesses in the United Kingdom, Europe and elsewhere.

Expenditure on acquisitions was £18 million, comprising principally a half share in the waste management business of Cleanaway Ltd in the United Kingdom and a number of Autoparts distribution businesses which extended regional and product coverage in the USA and in France.

We have continued to pursue technological developments in new materials, new methods of manufacture and improved product design, all aimed at producing better, lighter and more accurately finished products, primarily for the automotive industry. Particular advances have been made in forging and squeeze forming techniques and in the use of composite materials which promise to reduce the weight of certain components by more than 50%.

Despite the very significant sums which have been absorbed in retrenchment and in the development of our on-going businesses, we have nevertheless achieved a positive cash flow and have contained total borrowings. This is a reflection of the stringent control exercised on working capital and of increased operating efficiencies.

In maintaining our programme for strategic change and development, we are moving towards more technically oriented products, towards distribution and services and towards world rather than national markets. In this context the development of our activities in the USA is of particular relevance.

In the mid-1970s that country was a relatively unimportant market for us — annual sales by our local companies were about £20 million and total Group

exports were about £16 million per annum. Since that time we have established production facilities in North Carolina for the manufacture of the product in which we are world leaders both in technology and supply — the constant velocity joint for front wheel drive and other applications. The second plant was commissioned on time, and within planned cost, in October 1981 and our confidence in the future of this investment has been reinforced by the achievements of 1981. As a parallel strategy we have also made substantial investments in the distribution of automotive accessories and replacement parts, the results of which amply justify our plans for further development and extension.

Sales by our indigenous companies in the USA totalled £161 million in 1981, and total Group exports

OPTIMISTIC ABOUT
OUR OWN ABILITY

to this market were £77 million. To some large degree the success of our export programme must be attributed to the additional strength which our local investments have given us in these markets, a pattern which we had already experienced in Europe where export growth in the mid-1970s followed directly from our earlier investments on the Continent.

More than ever before, this has been a year when the credit for what has been achieved is clearly due to our own efforts; no benevolent economic forces have assisted us; indeed quite the contrary. I would therefore like particularly to record my appreciation of the co-operation, efforts and achievements of all employees.

Current economic and market trends do not yet provide a firm base on which to build an optimistic forecast for 1982. There is no benign tunnel light twinkling nor any sign of an upturn to be poised for.

But I am more optimistic about our own ability to manage in difficult and dull circumstances, to react to change in markets and to seek and secure new opportunities.

In this lies my hope and confidence for achieving progressive prosperity for the GKN Group.

BIDS AND DEALS

Cussons Property Group has received detailed planning consent for a £3m shopping development in the centre of South Shields.

Directors of Henderson Mining and Smelting think it probable that shareholders will receive the net proceeds of the sale of its proposed tungsten mine outside Plymouth; Mr Bud Schwarzwald, chairman, said yesterday.

The option agreement for Biplan (UK) to buy Henderson's 50 per cent of the Hemerdon Ball mine for about £8.5m was formally completed yesterday.

Alstom Resources has reported a significant loss, resulting from the Pines No 1 Well on the Pine Ridge Prospect drilled by its

associate, the PCX Corporation of Oklahoma City. The first tested interval between 20,408 to 20,430 ft flowed gas at rates of 6 million cu ft per day.

A new single premium bond, the Henderson Natural Resources Fund, has been announced by Henderson Administration.

The fund will invest initially in the Henderson Oil and Natural Resources Trust and the Henderson Australian Trust. Minimum subscription for the 100p units is £1,000 and the fund will be linked to the Henderson Maximum Investment Plan.

Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada has announced its intention to sell its insurance in Malta because of the introduction of the Insurance Business Act.

APPOINTMENTS

Sir Henry Chilver has been appointed a director of TR Technology Investment Trust.

Mr R. E. Stock and Mr A. E. Buxton have been appointed directors of TR Australia Investment Trust; Mr C. J. Kendrick and Mr N. M. Shaw have been appointed directors of TR North America Investment Trust; Mr K. St. Johnston has been appointed to the board of TR Pacific Basin Investment Trust from 1 May.

Mr R. J. Asheton and Mr D. L. Dome have been appointed directors of TR Natural Resources Investment Trust; The Marquess of Tavistock has been appointed chairman, and Mr G. C. Mussen, Sir Jack Hughes and Mr P. C. Hyde-Thomson have been appointed directors of TR Property Investment Trust while Sir Anthony Tonche and Mr A. I. McDonald have resigned from the board; Mr A. L. McDonald has been appointed a director of TR Industrial and General Trust and TR Trustee Corporation.

Mr Michael J. Brown has been appointed managing director of the London Electricity Board.

Mr Michael Caddigan, Mr Matthew Windridge, Mr John Fuller, Mr Michael Mahoney and Mr Robert Pack have joined the partnership of Quilter Goodson. Mr Michael Chase has retired from the partnership after more than 40 years with Quilter Goodson and its predecessor firms. Mr Chase remains an associate member of the firm.

Mr John B. Fraser, president of Morgan Grenfell Inc. has joined the board of Morgan Grenfell Co. He will continue to be resident in New York.

Sir James Clesington, chairman of Rectin and Colman, and Mr Eugene L. Brandy Jr who is a partner in the New York law firm of Rogers and Wells, will join the board of United Biscuits (Holdings) as non-executive directors at the annual meeting on May 11.

Mr L. V. Maclean has been appointed chief executive officer of Office Systems. He succeeds Mr J. E. Donnelly.

Mr John Wilson has been appointed deputy chief executive of KCA International. He will continue to be group finance director.

OVERSEAS COMPANIES

Trading in the shares of Singapore's three largest circulation newspapers has been suspended at the request of the three publishing companies, the Singapore Stock Exchange announced.

Trading of Straits Times Press stock was stopped yesterday. Stock markets transacted trading in Sin Chew Jit Poh, Nanyang Siang Pau, the leading Chinese language dailies, were suspended on Wednesday. No reasons were announced for the suspensions.

Bascom, S.A., the largest private bank in Latin America, yesterday announced its 1981 results, which show a 21.5 per cent increase in profits for the year ended December 31, 1981, from 1980.

Total assets were \$18,624m (about £10,235m) while net profits for the year amounted to \$1,650m compared with \$1,450m and \$1,300m respectively in 1980.

Hoechst UK, a British subsidiary of the West German Hoechst chemical group, will acquire 50 per cent of the share capital of TR Services, an Aberdeen-based company distributing chemicals used in oil recovery. The acquisition will be effective from May 1.

Denny's Inc. expects to report a profit rise of about 37 per cent and an earnings per share increase of about 20 per cent for the third quarter ended March 28.

Sales of Denny's coffee, bread and doughnut house chain, are expected to show an increase of about 9 per cent for the quarter.

Current assets: £1,000,000. Holdings: £1,000,000. Loans: £1,000,000. South Africa: £1,000,000. Cash at bank: £1,000,000. Current liabilities: £1,000,000. Shareholders: £1,000,000. Creditors: £1,000,000. Net current: £1,000,000. Number of shares: 1,000,000. Net assets: £1,000,000.

Notes: 1. The consolidated accounts for the year ended March 31, 1982.

Final Dividend: A final dividend of 2.18p per share is payable on 29th May 1982 to shareholders of record on 15th May 1982. The dividend is payable in cash or by cheque.

Head Office: 44 Main Street, Johannesburg, April 16 1982.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited
27/28 Lovat Lane London EC6R 8EP Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82	Company	Price	Dividend	Yield	Yield	Yield
130-100	Ass Brit Ind CULS	75	10.0	7.5	10.0	7.5
75-62	Airsping Group	75	4.7	6.4	11.5	16.0
51-32	Armagas & Rhodes	74	4.3	9.8	3.7	4.3
285-137	Burdon Hill	138	9.7	4.9	9.6	11.7
107-100	CCIL 11% Corp Bond	106	15.7	14.8	—	—
194-61	Deborah Services	61	6.0	9.8	3.0	5.7
131-37	Frank Russell	125	6.4	5.1	11.3	23.1
85-39	Frank Russell	78	6.4	8.4	3.9	7.4
72-46	George Blair	54	—	—	—	—
102-93	Ind Prec Castings	96	7.3	7.6	6.9	10.4
109-100	Isis Corp Pref	108	15.7	14.5	—	—
113-94	Jackson Group	97	7.0	7.2	3.1	6.9
130-108	James Hargreaves	114	8.7	7.6	8.3	10.5
334-240	Robert Jenkins	240	31.3	13.0	3.3	8.5
64-51	Scruttons "A"	63	5.3	5.4	9.7	9.0
222-159	Torday & Carlisle	159	10.7	6.7	5.1	9.5
15-10	Twinklack Ord	135	—	—	—	—
80-66	Twinklack 15% ULS	80	15.0	10.3	4.5	13.4
44-25	Unilock Holdings	25	3.0	12.0	4.5	2.6
103-73	Walter Alexander	79	6.4	8.1	5.2	9.9
263-212	W. S. Yeates	230	14.5	6.3	6.8	12.6

Prices now available on Prestel page 48146.

GUEST KEEN AND NETTLEFOLDS PLC

If you would like a copy of the 1981 Annual Report and Accounts please write to:
Guest Keen and Nettlefolds plc, GKN Dept., GKN House, 22 Kingsway, London WC2B 6LG Tel: 01-242 1816 Telex: 24911

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

[illegible]

Radio 1

[illegible][illegible]

ANG

ANGLIA

adon except: 9.30am Cartoon.
Rocketeer Robin Hood. 10.10 Film:
in Amsterdam" (Peter Finch,
London). English army officer leads
to operation to Amsterdam to
industrial diamonds falling into
his hands. 11.50-12.00 Waterloo,
Paris. 12.10-12.30 The Day After
2.45-5.15 Film: Lost In The
(Darlie Faye). Small boy and
survive an aircraft and begin
stunning journey across the
country. 6.10-6.30 The Day After
10.30 Members Only. 11.30
Men Who Would Not Die (Dorothy
F., Keaney Wynn). Adventure
story about a pilot who boards
ch. 1.05am Dead Dirty.

TSW

adon except: 9.35am Paint
With Nancy. 10.00 Easter day
Parade. 10.15 Story Hour.
The Day After Tomorrow. 11.35-
Lois and Sam. 12.30pm-1.00
2.30-3.00 News. 2.45-5.15 Film:
round (Valerie Hobson) Children
in a marriage breakdown. 3.15-

the fact that the
the Bharatpur
northern India
beginning to
an over-baked
in importance
quences
ing, wooling,
ing, Towards
another enter-
-ing into
old familiar
on into a
but the theme
any extent,
what survives
at perishes.
D BACK (Radio
comedy, is

Best Actor of the Year in
The RSC award-winning production

[illegible]

GAUCIGN
An Exhibition of
Paintings by
MICHAEL GALLAGHER
WILLIAM LEE GALLERY
209 West Avenue, Alhambra 68-4
Admission Free

THE GALLERY [Late
opening] South Beach, S.E. (in
Miami) on W. Road (Festival at India
Highway), Until 1 June Mon-
day-Friday 10-6; Sat-Sun 10-5.
Adm. \$2. All day Sun 9-5

ADAMS GALLERY, 50 Spring St.,
N.Y.C. 01-903 1073-5. Hours:
Mon-Fri 10-6; Sat-Sun 10-5.

GALLERY OF EDWARD BURRA
147 W. 17th, NYC. Mon-Fri 10-6;
Sat-Sun 10-5

NATIONAL GALLERY - "Tolstoy"
[Mid-Century Modern] 2nd Ave.
at 57th St. Mon-Fri 10-6; Sat-Sun
10-5. Phone: WH 1-06. Sum. 2-5

CRATON GALLERY, 45 Old
St. N.Y.C. Mon-Fri 10-6; Sat-Sun
10-5. Tel. WI. 499 1080. MARV
and Mrs. J. Craton

TECHNART - ART GALLERY
New York City, 309 Lexington
Ave., 12th Fl. To May Price Kaskas &
Associates / Jessica Kiefer Stein
Tel. 6-5050, Mid. Prov.

EXHIBITIONS

HALLS GALLERY, Eastman Street,
London, England. Exhibitions
organized by Denise Cockfield, Lindsay
Cockfield and John Cockfield. In-
formation: Hall-Tel: 7400, Fax: 7400
open Fri 11am-Tues 1pm, Sat 11am-
Sun, until April 3rd.

Advertisement.

of these categories, tel.:
Marriages and Deaths
01-837 3311
01-278 9161
01-278 9231
01-278 9351

Department is open for the
Friday-Friday, 9am-5.30pm.
concerning classified
the telephone answering

advertisements that have
or alterations, tel.:
01-837 3234, Extn 7180
to the conditions of
Limited, copies of which
one clear publishing

on Wednesday, Friday for
Alterations to copy is 3.00
ation; for Monday's ses-
sion. On all cancellations a
the advertiser. On any
cancellation, this Stop

Rates

25 per line (min 2 lines)
semi-display (min 3 cms)
full display (min 3 cms)

25 per line (min 2 lines)
semi-display (min 3 cms)
full display (min 3 cms)

25 per line (min 2 lines)
semi-display (min 3 cms)
full display (min 3 cms)

4.00 per cm full display
(min 5 cms)

£5.00 per line
£5.00

If addressed to:
Box 7,

Private Advertisements and Births, Marriages and Deaths only 01-837 3311

Appointments 01-278 9161

Property Estate Agents 01-278 9231

Personal Trade 01-278 9351

The Classified Advertisement Department is open for the reception of advertisements Monday-Friday, 9am-5.30pm. Outside these hours messages concerning classified advertisements may be left on the telephone answering machine by dialling 01-837 3311.

Queries in connection with advertisements that have appeared, other than cancellations or alterations, etc.: **Classified Queries Department 01-837 1234, Extn 7180**

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of the various newspapers. For the terms and conditions of the various newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

The deadline for all copy is one clear publishing day.

I.e., Monday is the deadline for Wednesday, Friday for Monday and Tuesday, Scope and Alternates to copy is 3.0 p.m. to the date of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 5.30pm on Friday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

Classified Rates	
Personal Columns	£3.25 per line (min 2 lines) £17.50 per cm semi-display (min 3 cms) £20.00 per cm full display (min 3 cms)
Appointments	£3.25 per line (min 2 lines) £17.50 per cm semi-display (min 3 cms) £20.00 per cm full display (min 3 cms)
Property	£3.25 per line (min 2 lines) £17.50 per cm semi-display (min 3 cms) £20.00 per cm full display (min 3 cms)

Weekend Shoparound	£14.00 per cm full display (min 5 cms)
Court Circular	£5.00 per line
Box Numbers	£5.00

**Box No. replies should be addressed to:
The Times, P.O. Box 7,**

